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Established 1887

Slips Silently Away Before Trial

Mime Upstages Spain Army

From Wire Dispatches
BARCELONA, Feb. 27.—Albert Boadella, director of a Catalan theater troupe, escaped from custody today, less than 24 hours before he and five members of his company were to be court-martialed on charges of insulting the army.

Mr. Boadella, 35, was arrested on army orders on Dec. 15 as a result of a production by the troupe in a safe place. He was transferred from prison to a Barcelona hospital when he became ill.

The Spanish news agency EFE reported today that Mr. Boadella had asked the policeman guarding him to be allowed to go to the toilet. He did not return. Later, a man identifying himself as Mr. Boadella called the agency and said he was hiding in a safe place. The other troupe members have been free on bond.

Earlier today, the Barcelona Military Region ordered the court-martial to take place tomorrow before four military judges, despite threats of a national theater strike and leftist street protests and charges from moderates that the case is a threat to the censorship of the Franco regime. The trial



Albert Boadella

was ordered by Lt. Gen. Francisco Coloma Galligo, captain-general of the Barcelona district and an army minister under Franco.

The prosecution asked 4 1/2-year prison terms for Mr. Boadella, and three years for four actors and an actress, whose performance reportedly offended Gen. Coloma and other high-ranking officers.

Army sources said Gen. Coloma had not seen the play, which parodied the 1974 executions by the medieval method of garrote of a Spanish anarchist convicted of killing a police inspector and a drifter convicted of killing a paramilitary civil guard in a saloon fight.

The mime troupe was indicted and Mr. Boadella was jailed, a move that caused a national theater strike. Since then, tensions and most parties except Premier Adolfo Suarez's Center Democratic Union have denounced the trial.

The play was approved in advance by the government's Cultural Ministry on Aug. 30 and was performed 39 times before the Catalan troupe, his troupe, received a telephone call from the army on Feb. 27, advising that the production should be halted. The play went on as scheduled and notice of indictment was given Dec. 11.

The army also objected to the theater program that referred to the execution of Salvador Puig Antich, 26, an anarchist convicted of killing an inspector who came to question him about bank robberies.

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Swiss Curb On Money Aids Value Of Dollar

BERN, Feb. 27 (AP).—Switzerland today tightened its curbs on the inflow of foreign funds to an extent unparalleled in peacetime. The measures, combined with those announced last Friday, had immediate effect, boosting the value of the dollar by 5 per cent.

The government ordered a complete halt to the purchase of Swiss stocks and bonds by non-resident foreigners. It also imposed limitations on the import of foreign banknotes and strengthened central bank powers to calm markets by forward transactions in foreign exchange.

The curbs completed a package of stern measures described by a senior National Bank official as the toughest barriers since World War II. They came three days after an extension of the April 1, of prohibitive 40-per-cent annual "negative interest" charges to all Swiss-franc deposits held by non-residents in excess of 5 million francs (\$2.6 million).

Banking sources said billions of dollars were potentially affected by the package that has boosted the value of the dollar by a spectacular 5.5 per cent since Friday. The dollar closed today at 1.8877 francs in interbank trading up from 1.7975 late Friday. Gold dropped sharply from \$184.125 to \$180.75 an ounce.

One Swiss foreign exchange dealer predicted that the measures would have a "lasting effect" on the foreign exchange market. Others were less sure. Paris dealers predicted that downward pressure on the dollar would continue after the latest Swiss action had been digested by the markets.

The Swiss government said it was confident that the measures would be sufficient to bring the situation on foreign exchange markets after the rise of the franc had reached "unrealistic levels and brought serious problems for the Swiss economy."

Specifically, the measures: • Banned non-resident foreigners from buying Swiss shares and bonds, including mutual funds. A similar, though less comprehensive, ban was imposed last month.

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Tongsun Park speaking to newsmen in Washington.

Influence-Buying Scandal

Tongsun Park Returns To Testify in U.S. Probe

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Escorted by a dozen federal agents, Korean businessman Tongsun Park returned to Washington yesterday to testify in the South Korean influence-buying investigation.

Mr. Park said that he was "delighted to be back" and that he was "looking forward to sitting down with friends in the state committee" of the House and Senate.

The key figure in the congressional payoff scandal, Mr. Park will begin testifying in closed session tomorrow before the House Select Committee on Ethics. "I will do my very best and for all to get down to the bottom of everything so that the complete truth can come out," he said.

It was reported in Seoul last month that he made substantial payments to five former congressmen and gave smaller political donations to about 25 to 30 present members of Congress.

"I will give my side of the story as well as I can recollect," he said. "I hope we'll come to a happy ending so that we can move on to something more positive, which is to enhance the relationship between our two countries."

The scandal has jeopardized congressional approval of the transfer of \$800 million in U.S. military equipment to South Korea.

Mr. Park, who was granted immunity from prosecution in return for his testimony, was expected to remain in Washington about two months.

After his congressional testimony, he may be called to testify in public at two criminal trials next month. Hancho Kim, another Korean-born Washington businessman, is scheduled to go on trial March 15 on charges of conspiring to funnel money to congressmen.

Former Rep. Richard Hanna, D-Calif., once an associate of Mr. Park, is to be tried on March 20 on bribery and conspiracy charges in the scandal. Although Mr. Park has told authorities that he gave more than \$100,000 to Mr. Hanna, he declined to discuss any congressional payments yesterday.

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In Atherton Shuttle Sadat Proposal Carried to Begin

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Feb. 27 (NYT).—Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton, who has been shuttling between Cairo and Jerusalem in a U.S. effort to forge an agreement on a mutual declaration of principles for a Middle East peace, met today with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and presented an Egyptian draft proposal to him. Mr. Begin later said that he had given Mr. Atherton another Israeli draft of a declaration of principles. Mr. Atherton said that he would leave tomorrow for Cairo "to find ways to bridge the gap."

He added, "I have not heard the word 'reject' used by either side. This is a serious negotiation."

While Mr. Begin and Mr. Atherton insisted that the negotiations were still alive, it was clear that the Israeli proposal was a hardening of their position of Jan. 17, just before President Anwar Sadat of Egypt suspended direct talks in Jerusalem.

Public Statistician So far, the Israelis have refrained from adopting an accusatory tone in public, in keeping with Mr. Atherton's wish for private diplomacy after several heated exchanges between the Israelis and the Egyptians threatened to quash the peace initiative begun by Mr. Sadat when he visited Jerusalem in November.

"The process is alive and we think it better to conduct it quietly," a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said today. The major obstacles in the negotiations deal with the resolution of the Palestinian problem and with Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories it captured during the 1967 war.

During Rejected Israel rejects wording that implies self-determination for the Palestinians of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. It also insists that the declaration of principles adhere to United Nations Security Council Resolution 242.

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Official Congress Leader Quits

Gandhi Party Gets Majority In Second State Legislature

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi swept back to the forefront of Indian politics tonight with clear election victories in the big southern states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

Her party picked up the 148 seats it needed for an absolute majority in the 254-member Lok Sabha, the lower house of Parliament. It had already won 152 of the 254 seats in the new Karnataka State Assembly.

The results represented a remarkable political comeback for Mrs. Gandhi, 60, who was ousted after 11 years as prime minister last March and then fell in a bid to win control of the Congress party.

Mrs. Gandhi's breakaway faction—formed on Jan. 2 and known as the Indira Congress party—battled the official Congress party in the two southern states.

Brashmananda Reddy, president of the official Congress and home minister in Mrs. Gandhi's last cabinet, resigned this morning, accepting responsibility for the defeat in Karnataka, where the official Congress party won only two seats.

Political analysts expected a steady drift of support away from the official Congress to

Mrs. Gandhi's side in the next few days, with the possibility of an eventual reunion of the two opposition factions.

Partial results from three other states where elections were held on Saturday indicated that no party would win enough seats to form a government by itself.

The nationally ruling Janata party held a narrow lead in the sprawling western state of Maharashtra, with 21 of the 64 seats decided. The official Congress party had 18 seats, the Indira Congress 12 and other parties a total of 13.

In Andhra Pradesh, the Janata party had 49 seats and the official Congress 34 with 55 seats still to be counted.

The Janata party held a narrow advantage in the northeastern state of Assam, where it won 14 of the first 34 seats decided in the 126-member assembly. The official Congress had 10 and the Indira Congress 3, with 7 going to other parties.

The vote was even more divided in the neighboring northeastern state of Meghalaya, bordering Bangladesh. The official Congress won 14 seats in the 60-member assembly. Two regional groups, the All-Party Hill Leaders Congress and the Hill State People's Democratic party, took 12 and 11 respectively.

Egypt Curbs Palestinians' Special Rights

Total Rift With PLO Moves Step Nearer

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Feb. 27 (WP).—Egypt, moving toward a complete break with the recognized Palestinian leadership, has decided to revoke the special privileges that have been accorded Palestinians living in this country.

The move follows a wave of anti-Palestinian sentiment that the government has done nothing to discourage—an outbreak that has included personal denunciations of Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who in the past had always been treated with deference.

Egyptian officials have attributed to Palestinian leaders a share of the blame for the Feb. 18 murder of a prominent Egyptian gunner in Cyprus and say they believe reports that the next day Palestinians participated in the Larissa airport shoot-out that left 15 Egyptian commandos dead, but the Cyprus affair only crystallized anti-Palestinian sentiment that had been brewing since the PLO joined Arab rejectionists in opposing President Anwar Sadat's peace overtures to Israel.

The rupture between Egypt and the Palestinians could hinder Middle East peace negotiations. Egypt still claims to be seeking a settlement on behalf of the Palestinians, and it was U.S. approval for that role, but Cairo's credibility as a representative of Palestinian interests is now likely to be diminished further.

Report on Terror The retaliatory steps against Palestinians here were announced as three leading Cabinet officials reported to a special meeting of the People's Assembly on the Cyprus incident and its aftermath. The three—Premier Mahmoud Salem, War Minister Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Gansawi and Interior Minister Nahawi Ismail—said the Cyprus attack was the beginning of a campaign of anti-Egyptian terrorism fomented by rejectionists. Including the PLO, who have committed themselves to thwarting Mr. Sadat's peace initiative.

Mr. Ismail said security has been reinforced at Egyptian airports, harbors and other key installations and prominent Egyptians will have protection when they travel abroad.

Gen. Gansawi, in a bitter attack on the Cypriot government of President Spyros Kyprianou, said the Cypriots showed a "negative and casual attitude" to the murder of Youssef Sehal and the taking of hostages by the gunmen, failed to arrest the assassins when there was still time and "surrendered to the terrorists."

Legislation Planned Premier Salem said that from now on the estimated 30,000 Palestinians in Egypt "will be treated equally with the citizens of other Arab countries." Legislation stripping them of their special privileges will soon be submitted to the People's Assembly, he said.

Like many other Arab countries, Egypt has accorded a special status to Palestinian residents as an indirect contribution to the Palestinian movement. Unlike other Arab foreigners, Palestinians here are allowed to engage in trade and own taxis, are entitled to the same public services and education. It's better to jaw, jaw than war, war."

What about his advocacy of a wealth tax? Would it not simply accelerate the flight of the talented from Britain? "Most of the people who would be caught would be the landed gentry, who don't contribute anything to this society anyway. Very few would be the young, creative people. Anybody who would be caught by this tax and wanted to leave would not be wanted to leave from Britain. If people are wealthy and their country has great needs, they should be well-served."

Continued on Page 2, Col. 11

German Vandals Hit Cemetery, Synagogue

FUERTE, West Germany, Feb. 27 (AP).—Vandals have pelted Nazi swastikas and slogans on gravestones in a Jewish cemetery and on the windows of a synagogue and a Jew's apartment, police said today.

Officers said that the Jewish community was offering a 1,000-mark (\$500) reward for information in the case. The incident was one of several in recent months which Jews claim point to a resurgence of neo-Nazism.

In Criticizing Aid to Ethiopia Moscow Assails U.S. 'Distortion'

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Feb. 27 (NYT).—Tass accused the United States yesterday of "unprecedented distortion" of Moscow's policy of military aid to Ethiopia.

On Saturday, the State Department warned the Kremlin that its aid was on a scale that could inspire U.S.-Soviet relations. The department had no comment on the Soviet response.

The Soviet press agency's statement was brief, but it marked a return to a kind of verbal squabbling that was common a year ago when the Carter administration's charges of violations of human rights angered the Kremlin.

Strategy Shift Soviet and Western analysts speculated yesterday that the Soviet leadership was convinced that it risked no more than an escalating war of words with Washington over the conflict in the Horn of Africa. At least initially, the Kremlin apparently believed that Soviet-U.S. relations, negotiations on control of strategic arms, and defense would not be endangered by the stable deployments of arms, Cuban troops and Soviet military advisers into Africa.

Somalia's support of ethnic Somali rebels in the Ogaden District of Ethiopia brought a strategic reversal in the Horn last fall, with Moscow switching from Somalia to the Marxist regime in Ethiopia last November.

On Saturday, the State Department said that "intervention in this tragically confused area by the continued shipment of weapons and military personnel, some of them involved in combat roles, inevitably widens and intensifies hostilities."

"Distorts Policy" Responding, Tass said "the statement... distorts the Soviet Union's policy concerning events in the Horn of Africa, not for the first time." It said that Moscow was providing assistance to the Ethiopian government in rebutting aggression from Somalia and supported an end to the hostilities once Somali troops withdrew from Ethiopia. Any other interpretation, Tass said, was "unprecedented distortion."

The State Department had responded to reports of remarks by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev

last Friday on Soviet-U.S. relations. It did not mention Africa or the Middle East, areas in which the United States has been unhappy with Soviet positions lately, but said that better relations with the United States were blocked by opposition from Congress and the Pentagon on issues such as strategic arms limitation talks and terms of trade.

Fresh Charges Last Friday, President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, said that 10,000 to 11,000 Cuban troops—more than double previous administration estimates—and a Soviet general were in Ethiopia, along with 400 Soviet tanks and 50 MIG jet fighters. Moscow did not directly comment on these claims, but has acknowledged it is providing assistance.

It was clear that Soviet officials at the highest level thought they risked nothing serious in the larger relationship with the United States by their policies in Africa.

One source, probably reflecting views held at higher levels, dismissed Mr. Brzezinski's charges as "old-fashioned strategy to view Soviet involvement in Africa in alarmist terms."

"They think they can get away with Ethiopia and have a SALT agreement, too," a Western European diplomat said. He added that he thought the Kremlin first saw that it could follow such a course when the Ford administration was unable to prevent Soviet and Cuban intervention in Angola.

With this army behind him, Mr. Nkomo has demonstrated a new confidence in his bargaining position. He and other exile leaders have been negotiating with the British and U.S. governments while Mr. Smith reached an agreement with nationalist leaders who live in Rhodesia and do not have armed followers.

But far from showing the political "pragmatism" for which he was once renowned, Mr. Nkomo has become steadily more intransigent and committed to a fight to the finish with Mr. Smith.

When negotiations between Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Smith broke down in Salisbury two years ago, the black nationalist leader cried from rage and frustration.

"There is no choice left but to fight," he told his supporters. And to reporters he said, "I want to make it very clear that the Rhodesians are not of our own choosing and not of our own making... We did everything we could to find a [negotiated] solution."

Indeed, no one could honestly accuse Mr. Nkomo of rushing into (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Backed by Russians, Cubans

Nkomo Ready Strong Guerrilla Force

David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia, Feb. 27 (WP).—Joshua Nkomo, the 60-year-old father of the black nationalist movement in Rhodesia, has emerged as leader of a Soviet-armed, Cuban-assisted guerrilla army now being readied for full-scale combat with Rhodesia's white-led security forces.

Mr. Nkomo's force of about 5,000 trained soldiers is now being augmented by thousands of others who are undergoing training in Angola and Zambia. His final goal, according to African diplomats, is a professional army of 20,000 capable of handling anything from heavy artillery to armored cars and tanks.

In fewer than two years, Mr. Nkomo has emerged as a key factor in the military equation in Rhodesia. Apart from getting Soviet weapons and Cuban instructors, he has the political backing of the Soviet Union, which has already denounced last week's Rhodesia settlement between Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black nationalist leaders.

Large numbers of guerrillas and heavy weapons have been sighted by Western diplomats moving across Zambia from Angola toward the Zambian border with Rhodesia, in some instances accompanied by Cubans.



Joshua Nkomo

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'Union-Made' Clearly Defines Jack Jones, a Legend in Britain

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Feb. 27 (NYT).—Jack Jones, the Liverpool longshoreman's son who rose through the trade-union movement to a position of political and economic power rivaling the prime minister, ordered without looking at them. "I'll have some soup first," he said. "Steak very well done. And one boiled potato."

It was typical of the man. He leads Britain's largest labor organization, the Transport and General Workers Union, with 2 million members, and he can strike terror in the hearts of businessmen and politicians, but he is still plain Jack Jones, working-class in the politics of the left. A tribute from Spanish labor recalled his service with the international brigades in the Spanish Civil War, during which he was wounded.

One of those honoring Mr. Jones was a self-effacing 62-year-

greeted by three workers who talked about the fortunes of the Liverpool soccer team. Working men identify with him, and he with them.

Bowing Out Next month, Mr. Jones will retire at age 65 after almost half a century in the union movement. His departure is a major event, and it is being treated as such.

Last week, his union held a daylong gala in his honor at the Royal Festival Hall, complete with two bands and two of Britain's most prominent comedians. Prime Minister James Callaghan was there, symbolizing Mr. Jones's influence on Labor party governments, past and present. So was a group of Marxist dancers who originally came from Chile, symbolizing his long-time involvement in the politics of the left.

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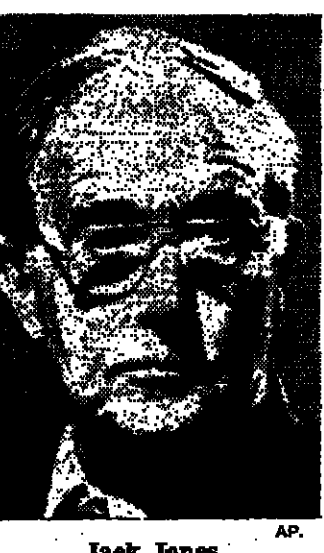
One of those honoring Mr. Jones was a self-effacing 62-year-

old Welshman, Moss Evans, who will succeed Mr. Jones next month. At first, of course, he will lack his mentor's influence, and he may prove to be less keen on union-government cooperation, but he has been shaped by Mr. Jones's leadership.

A controversial figure for decades, Mr. Jones is pictured by his critics as a fellow traveler at best, a Communist at worst, who has abandoned his proper role as a union leader and straggled to himself improper political influence.

The Movement Looking back over his years in the movement, as he calls it, Mr. Jones is pleased with most of what he sees.

"The movement has been of enormous benefit to British working men and women. We have built an efficient and democratic right of representation and we have eliminated the power of the boss to do whatever he likes. When I started, we had the six-day week. Now it is five. When I started, there were no paid



Jack Jones

holidays for manual workers. Now they get four weeks a year.

"But we have done more than that. We have helped the working man to build a civilized life, with a home, time for the wife

and kids, leisure, fun. It doesn't stop at the plant gates. There's no use going after the wage full stop. That's the law of the jungle."

He did not need to make a point of his pride in his own union. His attire did it for him. His green necktie, his cuff links and a small badge in his lapel all bore the union's insignia.

Not Enough Work The one great regret of his life, Mr. Jones said, is the persistence of unemployment. More than 1.5 million Britons are out of work, many of them young people. He described automation as the principal cause and a shorter work week as the best remedy. "Our slogan used to be work or maintenance," he said. "Well, we got the maintenance—[unemployment compensation]—but still not enough work."

Mr. Jones patiently rebutted, one by one, the principal criticisms of himself and the British work force.

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Chinese List Ex-Officials Rehabilitated

Many Noted Among Congress Delegates

PEKING, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—Veteran Communists purged during and after the Cultural Revolution have emerged from disfavor at sessions of China's parliament and the united-front Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Delegates to the parliament, the National People's Congress, split into groups today to study the report on the work of the government presented by the Communist party chairman and Premier, Hua Guofeng, at the opening session yesterday. It is the first time that parliament has met in three years.

The People's Daily has published the names of delegates to the consultative conference, an advisory body to the government. The most prominent to reappear was Li Wei-han, 81, one of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung's earliest collaborators and possibly the only surviving member of the New People's Study Society, formed by Mao when he was a teenage student.

Mr. Li, a veteran of the long march who at one stage directed the united-front department of the Communist party Central Committee, was branded a counter-revolutionary revisionist in 1967 during the Cultural Revolution.

Other veterans who have reappeared after years of political disgrace include:

• Hsiao Yu, 62, who had been a leading official in the Central Committee's propaganda department.

• Liu Hsiao, 71, a former deputy foreign minister who was ambassador to the Soviet Union from 1955 to 1962 and ambassador to Albania in 1967.

• Mei Yi, 63, a former associate editor of the Chinese news agency and director of radio and television in Peking for more than a decade in the 1950s and 1960s.

• Kao Yang-wen, a former senior official in the Peking party committee and a deputy minister of the metallurgical industry.

• Kuang Jen-ming, a former deputy commander of the air force, and Tseng Yung-ya, former head of the Tibet military region.

Many veteran officials purged during the last decade have been rehabilitated since the downfall of the Gang of Four in October, 1976.

The consultative conference opened its meeting on Friday but recessed to allow its members to attend the National People's Congress.

After considering Premier Hua's address, congress delegates will hear a report on constitutional reform and study a 10-year economic development plan and new words for the national anthem. Nearly 3,500 delegates are attending the National People's Congress, the fifth since the Communist state was founded in 1949.

'Union-Made' Clearly Defines Jack Jones, a Legend in U.K.

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ing to make as big a contribution as needed. That is my philosophy. I have no privilege. People who can work should. Those who can't, because of age or ill health, society should protect."

Why is the productivity of industry so low? Is it not partly because British workers would rather strike than work? "Our plant is very outdated. It has to be modernized. Also, to management ability is not up to the standards of Germany and the United States. Properly led and with proper incentives, the British worker is as good as anyone."

Buses to Link U.K., Russia By June

MOSCOW, Feb. 27 (UPI).—The Soviet transport agency has signed an agreement with a British travel firm to begin bus service between Moscow and London, Tass said.

The first buses are to leave Moscow and London on June 3. The trip is expected to take 3 1/2 days. The next departures will be June 8, 17 and 22 and after that twice a week, Tass said.

The British firm is Wallas Arnold Tours Ltd. Tass said that Soviet buses will be routed through Poland, East and West Germany and France, crossing the English Channel by ferry from Calais to Dover.



AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION—President Anastasio Somoza stands behind a bullet-proof pane as he announces in Managua he will retire as nation's leader in 1981.

At Least 9 Killed in Clashes in Nicaragua Cities

MANAGUA, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—At least nine persons were killed in clashes between anti-government demonstrators and Nicaraguan National Guard troops near here, it was officially announced today.

The military high command said that seven civilians and a soldier were killed yesterday when troops were attacked near Datarina, south of the capital.

The Red Cross said that a youth was killed during clashes in the city of Diriamba yesterday.

The fighting broke out soon after President Anastasio Somoza announced a series of political and social reforms at a rally yesterday. Troops aboard low-flying aircraft dropped tear gas grenades to quell the disturbances, the latest outbreak of violence in almost seven weeks of agitation against the Somoza government.

At least 30 persons have died in clashes between demonstrators and the National Guard since opposition newspaper publisher Pedro Joaquín Chamorro was murdered on Jan. 10.

Gen. Somoza told the rally yesterday that he would remain in office until his term expired in 1981, but he announced reforms which, he said, would end Nicaragua's anti-democratic system.

More political parties would be allowed to contest the 1981 elections, he said. He also announced a series of social measures aimed at helping the working class, including a compulsory annual pay bonus for all workers.

For Rhodesian Internal Settlement

Sithole Says U.K. Conditionally Backs Accord

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 27 (AP).—The Rev. Ndebaningi Sithole, one of three black nationalist leaders negotiating an internal majority rule settlement with Prime Minister Ian Smith, today declared that he had won conditional support for the initiative from Britain.

But he asserted that if an envisaged interim government to shepherd the country to black rule "does not reflect a movement toward an effective transfer of power, then the question of legalizing it would be almost impossible."

Mr. Smith and the three black leaders are to meet again shortly in a renewed bid to work out the composition, role and lifespan of the interim government.

The white minority government

and the three black leaders are in sharp disagreement about the makeup of the administration.

Both sides are seeking effective control of the interim government, which will have the tasks of drafting the country's first one-man, one-vote constitution and organizing democratic elections.

Britain and the United States have maintained that a settlement excluding the guerrilla-backed Patriotic Front of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe would not win international recognition.

Mr. Sithole recently held three days of talks in London on the internal initiative with British Foreign Secretary David Owen and briefly with the U.S. under secretary for African affairs, Richard Moose.

At a news conference today, Mr. Sithole said, "Britain is quite prepared to accept the colonial power to respect the terms of our agreement on certain conditions."

Mr. Sithole, head of a break-away faction of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's African National Council, outlined several points he had discussed with Mr. Owen.

He gave this description of the talks:

• Mr. Owen accepts, with unspecified reservations, a constitutional formula agreed between the four local parties to a parliament for up to 10 years comprising 72 blacks and 28 whites.

• He "accepts broadly" the principle of integration in the armed forces of black guerrillas fighting for Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe.

• He "accepts the principle in its broad structure and composition based on equal representation of the organizations represented at the current talks, with an independent and impartial chairman."

• He "did indicate" that such arrangements would help the British government to legalize the interim government "even before the legal independence of Zimbabwe" (the nationalist name for Rhodesia).

• Mr. Owen regards as "a matter of great urgency" the need to legalize the interim government. This would lift more than a decade of United Nations economic sanctions.

• He was "very keen" to see the internal settlement talks "added to stalled British-U.S. efforts" as this would make matters easy for us to get the recognition of the world.

Mr. Sithole, who returned to Rhodesia yesterday, allegedly referred to Mr. Owen's reported favoring of the Patriotic Front.

He said: "In spite of his personal preferences he was able to give matters under discussion a more objective approach and I am satisfied that if we can exploit this positive factor, Dr. Owen could be the key figure in our external solution of the problem that faces us."

This was seen as a reference to needed international recognition. Mr. Sithole asserted that only when "we are reconciled to one another on the basis of majority rule stemming from the free exercise of one-man, one-vote... should we seek reconciliation with Britain."

Joergensen's Response COFFENHAGEN, Feb. 27 (UPI).—Premier Joergensen today tried to calm the conflict caused by his remark that he would welcome a victory by Mr. Mitterrand, France yesterday protested Mr. Joergensen's remarks.

Today, Mr. Joergensen issued a statement saying, "I have not interfered in French affairs and definitely did not wish to interfere."

He said that his comment on Mr. Mitterrand was in answer to a question and that he had prefaced his response "with a general remark that one must wait and see what the French people decide."

Foreign Policy View

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (UPI).—French Ambassador François Delaboulaye said today that no radical change in French-U.S. policies should be expected even if leftists win a majority in next month's elections.

Mr. Delaboulaye, talking to reporters at a breakfast at the National Press Club, said the election is bound to be close, and "in France with 51 per cent of the vote you can't make changes of 180 degrees especially in foreign policy."

Cypriot Open Door to Mideast Led to Larnaca Airport Battle

By H. D. S. Greenway and Joseph Fitchett

NICOSIA, Feb. 27 (UPI).—A decade-old policy of letting all Middle East factions operate in Cyprus with virtual freedom came apart suddenly last week with the terrorist slaying of an Egyptian editor and the military battle that followed at Larnaca's airport.

Now this country's government, which had allied itself with the growing power of Arab petroleum and tied its economy closely to that of the Gulf states, is worried about its future relations not only with Egypt but with the entire Arab world.

The repercussions of the airport clash eight days ago, when 15 Egyptian commandos were killed in a shoot-out with the Cypriot National Guard while attempting to storm a command-declared plane, are still reverberating through this small, divided island republic.

Although the Cabinet and major party leaders have publicly supported President Spyros Kyprianou's handling of the affair, Cypriots are asking themselves how they got into such a mess.

Archbishop Makarios, the late Cypriot president, who was a major figure in Third World politics, first decided to let virtually all Middle East factions operate on his island as long as they did not disturb his men.

He put a stop to a series of Arab-Israeli killings on the island in the early 1970s and maintained diplomatic relations with both Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Despite the bitterness of the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war, virtually all its factions operated freely on Cyprus without killing each other. The Christians, for example, supplied their side from the port of Larnaca where the PLO and its allies used the port of Limassol, and the Cypriots profited from the operations of both.

In the meantime, Makarios hitched his wagon to the rising star of Arab petroleum power, especially after the Turkish seizure of 40 per cent of this island in 1974. Trade relations with Egypt rose sharply.

But this best-of-both-worlds balance depended on the personal authority of Makarios to keep the Middle East factions from each other's throats and it also required a measure of Arab unity. The death of Makarios last summer ended the first factor in this balance and the Arab world's split over Egypt's recent peace initiative destroyed the second.

It was, therefore, not altogether surprising that the more violent aspects of Middle East politics should erupt here.

Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, venturing his fury over the incident where it hurts most, has not only broken diplomatic relations with Cyprus but has withdrawn Egyptian recognition from Mr. Kyprianou as its legitimate president. This is particularly painful because the 40 per cent of Cyprus under Turkish occupation calls itself Turkish Federated State of Cyprus and does not recognize Mr. Kyprianou as President of all Cyprus.

Although Cyprus still says that the Egyptian commandos did not

have permission to storm the commandeered plane, and although the Egyptians admitted as much by saying that they decided to attack only when they thought that Cyprus was going to promise the hijackers freedom in return for their release of the hostages, Cyprus has been leaning over backward to take a conciliatory tone. Mr. Kyprianou's first public reaction was to say that he understood Mr. Sadat's strong feelings and that the Egyptian's anger was a "justifiable psychological state."

Egypt has said that future bilateral relations would depend on how Cyprus "behaved" in regard to the two Palestinian terrorists. Although Cypriot law does not allow Mr. Kyprianou to hand them over to Egypt as Mr. Sadat first demanded, they were charged today with the premeditated murder of Mr. Sadat's friend, Egyptian editor Yousef Sebati, whose fatal shooting in the Hilton Hotel here on Feb. 18 touched off the violence climaxed at the Larnaca airport.

Cyprus officials take some comfort from the fact that no other Arab state has followed Egypt's lead in breaking relations nor is it deemed likely that Mr. Sadat will recognize the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, which is recognized by Turkey alone.

Nor would it appear that the Larnaca affair will seriously affect the current efforts to reach a compromise between Greece and Turkey on the Cyprus question.

Cyprus Inquest Is Told Two Went on Spree Before Killing

NICOSIA, Feb. 27 (AP).—Two Arab gunmen, accused of assassinating a prominent Egyptian editor, went on a free-spirited tour of Nicosia's nightclubs before the killing, witnesses said at a Nicosia court inquest today.

Two women who accompanied the gunmen said that the spree lasted three nights and ended on the eve of the Feb. 18 slaying of Yousef Sebati, editor of Egypt's semi-official Al-Ahram daily newspaper. Mr. Sebati was shot in the lobby of Nicosia's Hilton Hotel, where the two accused men stayed.

"On the first two nights, they were very happy, but the last night they were very sad," said Irmila Neofytou, a Greek-Cypriot singer, in recalling her dates with the accused. On one night, she testified, the two Arabs spent more than 100 Cypriot pounds (\$250) buying her drinks.

50 Witnesses

The accused, Samir Mohammed Qatir, 28, and Zayed Hussein Ahmed Alali, 26, sat impassively throughout the opening day of a preliminary hearing that is to determine whether they will stand trial on charges of premeditated murder. About 50 persons are to testify during the hearing which is expected to last two weeks.

Mr. Sebati's assassination set the stage for a bloody battle at Larnaca airport the next day. Ground forces killed 15 Egyptian commandos trying to storm a jetliner in which the two gunmen held 16 Arab hostages.

The Larnaca incident caused Egypt to sever relations with Cyprus. President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has demanded that the two

Schmidt Sets UN Visit

BONN, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will speak at the United Nations special session on East-West disarmament in New York in May, a government spokesman said here today.

Bright Future, Conversion, Death—Odyssey of Slain Moon Cultist

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (NYT).—A 29-year-old woman who gave up a prospective medical career in France to become a missionary for the Rev. Sun Myung Moon was, according to autopsy results released yesterday, stabbed repeatedly and strangled. The body of the victim, Christiane Coste, was found Saturday in East Harlem.

Four months ago New Year's Day, Miss Coste went to East 102nd and 103rd Streets and Lexington Avenue to climb the dingy tenement stairs to distribute the News World, a daily newspaper associated with the Moon movement.

She delivered her last paper on an upper floor at 123 East 102nd Street sometime between 8 a.m. and 9 a.m. Her body was found at 4:15 p.m. Saturday in the grimy snow in the backyard of 126 East 104th Street. Investigators believe it may have been thrown from a roof or window.

Mr. Moon, the South Korean evangelist, was said by a spokesman to have led prayers for Miss Coste at a service yesterday morning at his Unification Church in Times Square, N.Y. Mr. Moon praised her "dedication," adding, "she was such a good example of the true missionary and the love of God."

In Séderes in southern France, her older sister, Berta Coste, who lives there with her parents, said that Miss Coste had been a student of biology and science at the University of Montpellier and had become an assistant in medicine at the University of Bordeaux in 1972.

Then, the sister said, Miss Coste met Mr. Moon in Bordeaux. Formerly a Roman Catholic, she became a follower of Mr. Moon in 1972, abandoned her studies and prospective medical career and went to the United States in January, 1973.

"She was a fanatic, she didn't listen to what we told her, she had been indoctrinated by the Rev. Moon," the sister said.

How has this incredible transformation in ZAPU's military fortunes taken place in just two years?

The answer lies with the Soviet Union and in the little known history of Mr. Nkomo's ties with Moscow and its other black nationalist allies in Africa.

Mr. Nkomo's Soviet connection, contrary to appearances, is nothing new. It goes back 15 years or more to the early 1960s when ZAPU was being founded and the Soviet Union was casting about for potential allies among the African nationalist movements in the remaining colonies. Although ZAPU hardly qualified as a Marxist-oriented, or even socialist-inclined party, it was the only nationalist one then agitating in Rhodesia.

At the same time, Mr. Nkomo was establishing his ties with other African liberation groups, most notably those fighting in the Portuguese colonies and in South Africa. These included the

Pakistani Crash Kills 22

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Feb. 27 (AP).—Twenty-two persons were killed and 90 injured today when a bus and a train collided at Shikhar, 170 miles southeast of here.

Cyprus, shocked by Egypt's strong reaction, lambasted the judicial process with unprecedented speed eight days after the Larnaca shoot-out.

But he said that "those claiming leadership for the Palestinians have delivered themselves to the 'Rejected Front' and we shall treat them as such."

The Palestinians who live in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories support the peace initiative, he said, and they have sent representatives here to show that they back Mr. Sadat. Egypt "will not forget" those Palestinians, he said, nor "leave them alone to face other Palestinians who are trying to trade on Palestinian rights."

This seemed to be a clear indication that Egypt is still trying to encourage the emergence of a new Palestinian leadership—people in the occupied territories who would welcome peace with Israel, or at least accept it, and would supplant the Beirut-based PLO chiefs.

Sadat Sends Plan to Begin

(Continued from Page 1)

tion 242, which calls for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands but not from all, as Mr. Sadat is insisting.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has said that the Egyptians were taking a harder line because of Mr. Sadat's inability to persuade King Hussein of Jordan to join the talks. His presence is regarded as crucial for a detailed resolution of the Palestinian problem.

Syria Bars Atherton

DAMASCUS, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—Syria has said that it cannot receive Mr. Atherton during his current Middle Eastern tour, the government newspaper said today.

The newspaper said that Mr. Atherton had expressed a wish to visit Syria as part of his tour, but Syria had declared it could not receive him.

"His present mission does not concern Syria in any way as it does not serve a just and lasting peace in the area," it added.

Spain Theater Head Flees

(Continued from Page 1)

beries, and Heinz Ches, 33, a stateless Polish vagrant. The military has accused the troupe of having changed the script from the version approved by the ministry. The play depicts the military court as a group of

drunken and prejudiced officers. Evidence against the Spanish anarchist was considered political and poorly presented at the time, and a wave of demonstrations followed.

Both men died by garrote, tightening a screw in an iron collar until the spinal cord is severed. Most executions in Spain are by firing squad.

El Jiglar's play, however, concentrated on the execution of the drifter as an ordinary criminal caught in the regime's fury after the assassination of Franco's premier, Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, three months before the executions.

The trial will be before Col. Luis Morano Magdaleno and three captains.

Madrid, Catalan and Basque governments appealed earlier to the government to try to have the army call off or delay the trial until Gen. Coloma, 65, a former ambassador to Washington, goes on the reserve list in a few months.

Printers Strike Halts Munich Papers Today

MUNICH, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—About 2,000 printers went on a 24-hour strike here today, preventing the publication of all newspapers tomorrow in the Bavarian capital.

Several newspapers in Frankfurt, including the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung and the Frankfurter Rundschau, were hit by strikes but it was not immediately clear whether they would be printed. Printer struck to back demands for new negotiations on an agreement governing computer printing techniques.

28. You used to call home every Sunday.

(Another good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Frost Reportedly Assisting

Nixon Is Said to Revise Book To Rebut Haldeman Charges

By Lou Cannon

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Feb. 27 (WP).—David Frost is helping former President Richard Nixon revise his memoirs to answer charges made by H.R. Haldeman in his recently published book, "End of Power," according to a story today in the New York newspaper, The Trib.

The story, written by editor in chief Leonard Saffir and senior editor Lanny Johnson, said that a revision of the 1,150-page manuscript is under way with the assistance of Mr. Frost, Nancy Brooks and Robert Markel, editor in chief of Grosset and Dunlap, which is publishing the Nixon memoirs.

The Trib said that the completed manuscript was in the hands of Mr. Haldeman's book publisher, Grosset and Dunlap, which is publishing the Nixon memoirs. The Trib also speculated that Mr. Nixon had crossed a critical 18-1/2-minute period of a key White House tape. Mr. Nixon is expected to rebut these allegations. The newspaper attributed its story to "reliable sources both within the Nixon compound in San Clemente as well as sources on the outside."

Flat Denial

At the Nixon offices in San Clemente, aides declined to comment on whether the book is being revised. However, one aide, Ken Khachigian, said that "it is absolutely false" that Mr. Frost was assisting in a revision.

A source said that Mr. Frost frequently has been seen at the San Clemente Inn, the hotel closest to Mr. Nixon's residence. The Trib story said that Mr. Frost and the two writers were working in rooms at the motel rented by the publishing firm.

Haldeman revised his own book after Mr. Frost's highly publicized television interview with Mr. Nixon last spring. At that time, the former president depicted himself as acting as a kind of defense attorney for Haldeman, who subsequently was dismissed as Mr. Nixon's chief of staff.

This account reportedly enraged Haldeman, who is serving a prison sentence for his role in the Watergate cover-up.

Mr. Nixon received \$2 million for his memoirs, and \$500,000 from Mr. Frost for the interviews, plus a percentage of the syndication profits.

According to The Trib's story, Mr. Frost and the team of writers are working with the regular Nixon writing team of Frank Cannon and Mr. Khachigian on the revision. The Trib said that Nixon's sources acknowledged only that proofreading is taking place but said that sources in the publishing industry confirm that the book is being revised.

Toll at 21 Dead As 3d Train Derails in U.S.

MILAN, Tenn., Feb. 27 (Reuters).—Three railroad tankers loaded with propane and caustic soda derailed yesterday in the third rail accident of the kind in the U.S. Southeast in three days.

No injuries were reported in the latest accident, unlike the disaster in Waverly, 50 miles away, where the death toll from Friday's propane tanker explosion reached 13 today. In Youngstown, Fla., at least nine persons were feared dead after a train loaded with chlorine gas derailed yesterday, releasing lethal fumes.

In Milan, police evacuated residents living within a mile of yesterday's crash, but they were allowed to return.

Population Evacuated

In Youngstown, the population was evacuated after about 13 cars jumped the rails. Police said that most of the nine dead were motorists who drove past the scene in dense fog, unaware of the danger. About 50 persons were overcome by the chlorine fumes.

In Waverly, where the explosion killed more than 30 persons, authorities said 12 had died and 80 were injured. Damage was estimated at millions of dollars.

Fourteen homes and businesses were destroyed and most of the 40 persons still hospitalized had severe burns.

Vance Doubts U.S.-Cuba Ties

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (UPI).—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, expressing concern about the presence of Cuban troops in Africa, told the nation's governors today that he does not foresee normal relations with Havana in the immediate future.

Mr. Vance also said that ratification of the Panama Canal treaties are vital despite Panama's human rights policies. He said that obtaining normal relations with China is the country's goal, but the timing has not been worked out.

Mr. Vance, appearing before the National Governors Conference, made the statements in response to a question by Republican Gov. Meldrim Thomson of New Hampshire, who asked him how the United States could approve the treaties and try to restore relations with China and Cuba when all three countries violate President Carter's human rights policy.

Mr. Vance said Panama's record on human rights "falls somewhere in the middle" between that of the most serious offenders and the President's position.

Economic Growth in S. Korea Outstrips North, Study Says

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (WP).—South Korea has far outstripped North Korea in economic growth in the last decade and for the first time since the post-World War II partition leads the North economically on a per-person basis, according to a new CIA study.

If Seoul's export markets hold up as anticipated and there is no large-scale war on the Korean peninsula, the CIA reported, South Korea should emerge in the early 1980s with an economy nearly three times as large as in the North and a per capita gross national product one third greater.

Economic Gap

The economic gap between the two Koreas is of major importance resulting from the planned withdrawal of U.S. ground troops

from South Korea during the next five years.

Some U.S. observers have interpreted South Korea's growing economic strength as proof that Seoul can take care of itself. But others argue that the prospect of a widening economic gap may impel North Korea to resort to military force to achieve unification sooner rather than later.

The unclassified report published last month by the CIA's National Foreign Assessment Center did not deal with the U.S. troops withdrawal issue, nor did it consider political cohesion or economic equality, both of which are believed to be greater in the North than in the South.

The study cited North Korea's heavier military emphasis as a reason for its poorer economic showing.



NOSES WILL KNOW—Two youngsters walk through a street in Brooklyn's Bay Ridge section that has been littered as a protest. Tired of having the city fathers turn a deaf ear to their repeated calls for a sanitation pick-up, the street's residents dumped their garbage outside in a direct appeal to the officials' noses.

At Senate Hearing

Memo Counters Testimony Over Fed Chief

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (NYT).—The Senate Banking Committee has for the first time uncovered an internal Textron Inc. memorandum that casts doubt on the testimony to Senate investigators of at least one highly placed official of Bell Helicopter, a Textron subsidiary.

The committee's six-week investigation has twice delayed a vote on the confirmation of William Miller, chairman of Textron, who is President Carter's nominee to head the Federal Reserve Board.

The committee has been investigating \$2.5 million in payments made by Bell to an Iranian sales agent under questionable circumstances between 1973 and 1975. Specifically, the panel is attempting to learn whether Mr. Miller and the Textron hierarchy were aware that Gen. Mohammed Khatami, the late chief of the Iranian Air Force and the Shah's brother-in-law, was apparently a secret owner of Air Taxi, Bell's sales agent.

Late last week Textron sent the committee a handwritten note about doing business in Iran.

Previously Textron had told the Senate panel that there were no handwritten memos of the company's meetings about the Iranian payments or Gen. Khatami.

The handwritten memo, whose author is not identified, was dated March 3, 1975. It described "developments in Iran" discussed during a marketing meeting of Textron's Daimo Victor unit, which was at the time searching for a sales agent of its own.

The memo said that Frank Sylvester, Bell's vice-president for international marketing, "advises that there are only four to five people in all of Iran who are influential in getting defense contracts." Mr. Sylvester, whom the memo described as "extremely knowledgeable" about such matters, advised the unit to use A.H. Zengeneh, managing director of Air Taxi, "as a contact in order to get Khatami's ear and try to turn him around on buyings" one of the company's products.

When Mr. Sylvester was questioned by the Senate investigators last month, however, he denied knowing about Gen. Khatami's role in aircraft purchases by Iran. Asked then whether Gen. Khatami was a "major influential figure" in deciding which helicopter would be bought by Iran, Mr. Sylvester replied: "I don't know, no."

At another point in his testimony, Mr. Sylvester surmised that it would be "the most natural thing in the world when the Shah decided to create an army aviation unit—that he would go to Gen. Khatami for the best and most trusted helicopter expertise and advice." But Mr. Sylvester denied any specific knowledge of a Khatami role in the decision-making process.

Rumors of Involvement
Concerning the general's apparent ownership interest in Air Taxi, Mr. Sylvester initially told the committee that he might have heard "rumors" of some involvement, but he backed away from the statement later in his testimony.

In a related development, documents subpoenaed by the committee from Arthur Young & Co., Textron's auditors, indicate that several Textron divisions have made "accommodation" and other questionable payments, one division for more than 20 years, without disclosing the payments to the Securities and Exchange Commission. Accommodation payments are commissions paid to agents in a different country from that in which they operate. The SEC, which requires that such payments be reported, considers them highly questionable, since they often enable agents to hide the fees.

According to sources, the auditors reported the existence of such practices to Textron's audit committee last month. The auditors' records indicate that Textron's Shearwater Division supply division made more than \$300,000 in questionable payments between 1972 and 1976. The company's Talon Fastener division made \$396,000 in such payments during the same period, the auditors' records show.

Precision Bearings

In addition, these records disclose that the Faser Division, a producer of precision bearings, had been making questionable payments for nearly 20 years. The records also say that the payments were known to members of the division's top management and that the payments were not considered questionable by the company as late as 1976.

Finally, the records indicate that the Bell Helicopter supply center in Amsterdam, which manufactures spare parts for helicopters, made at least one \$80,813 payment to Bell's Pakistani agent, Mohammed Baksh & Sons Ltd., through the agent's Swiss bank account.

In his previous testimony before the Banking Committee, Mr. Miller indicated he would not tolerate underhanded or improper business practices in his company. Although he issued a directive ordering an end to accommodation payments in 1976, Mr. Miller did not order a comprehensive audit designed to detect any questionable payments or transactions, as hundreds of other corporations did at that time.

Mr. Miller is scheduled to testify again tomorrow regarding questions raised about his company's operations. Today the banking panel is to hear from several top Bell officials and William French, a former Bell sales agent, who says he told top Bell management about Gen. Khatami's interest in Air Taxi.

Later in the year a national supply strategy will look as far ahead as 2020 and will be far more specific as to targets, goals and initiatives.

Response to Editorial

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Feb. 27 (AP).—Mr. Miller has no intention of declining President Carter's nomination to head the Federal Reserve Board, according to a Textron spokesman. The spokesman made his comment in response to an editorial in the New York Times (NYT), Feb. 27, asking Mr. Miller to step aside because of questions concerning his firm's dealings with Iran.

West's Edge in Europe

Precision-Guided Munitions Held Threat to Soviet Tanks

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (NYT).—The Soviet Union's long-established tank superiority in Central Europe is about to be challenged by an army of new weapons developed by the United States and NATO allies.

The Defense Department, officials said, hopes to exploit the Western lead in precision-guided munitions by sharing advanced technology with its allies and by cooperative research and development.

Officials said that a major

Canal Pacts Win Another Senate Test

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP).—The Panama Canal treaties survived a crucial test today when the Senate killed an amendment that would have allowed U.S. troops to be stationed in the Canal Zone for 20 years after the waterway was turned over to Panama.

The amendment, which provided the first test of strength on a substantive issue since the debate on the treaties began, was shelved by a vote of 55 to 34. Last week, treaty opponents lost a 67-40-30 vote on a procedural maneuver aimed at reversing the order in which the Senate takes up the treaties.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia said the troop amendment was not necessary for the security of the canal, and that the prolonged presence of U.S. troops "would result in the kind of hostile atmosphere we want to avoid." Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., chief sponsor of the amendment, said he was encouraged by the vote even though the amendment was defeated. Because two-thirds of the members of the Senate present and voting must support the treaties, 34 of the 100 lawmakers could block ratification. But Senate Majority Whip Alan Cranston of California called the outcome "better than we expected. Our confidence is shown by the fact that we proceed with the vote although some of our votes were not here."

13 Nations Discuss Antarctic Resources

CANBERRA, Feb. 27 (AP).—Representatives of 13 nations began a three-week meeting today on the conservation of living Antarctic marine resources. The conference involves the 13 signatories to the Antarctic Treaty of 1959—including the United States, the Soviet Union, Australia, Japan, Argentina and Chile.

A group of "Save the Penguin" demonstrators stood outside the conference hall, but there were no incidents. Officials said that the conference was not discussing any conflict over islands in the Antarctic, only the marine resources.

U.S. to Seek Synthetic Sources of Energy

By Steven Ratner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (NYT).—The Department of Energy is drafting a program to develop synthetic oil and natural gas and other alternative energy sources as a means of reducing U.S. dependence on conventional fuels after 1985.

As now envisioned, the program, which amounts to a second phase in the Carter administration's energy strategy, would emphasize the development of half a dozen innovative processes—such as the conversion of coal to an oil-like liquid fuel and to a form of natural gas—that are not now economical but might become so if oil prices begin to rise rapidly.

Precise targets and costs for the program have not yet been determined, but planners are talking about adding the equivalent of 2 million to 4 million barrels a day of oil to the nation's supply by 1990 for an investment of \$20 billion to \$40 billion. This represents 10 to 20 per cent of the current oil demand.

The plan is being drafted by a small team of planners who have been instructed to produce by April 1 a memorandum that would outline some of the options, particularly those attainable by 1990.

2020 Strategy

Later in the year a national supply strategy will look as far ahead as 2020 and will be far more specific as to targets, goals and initiatives.

The two documents also are expected to pave the way for a revision of the national energy plan released last April. The new document, expected early next year, would incorporate some elements of the supply strategy but also would represent a second attempt to win approval for parts of the national energy plan that were rejected last year, according to knowledgeable officials.

Energy officials concede that the new plan reflects in part a recognition of widespread interest, especially on Capitol Hill, in stressing development of alternative energy supplies. The national energy plan was criticized, particularly by industry, for stressing conversion to coal and conservation.

"It is quite evident that Congress hungers for this sort of thing," said an Energy Department official.

However, the plan is based on the pessimistic assumption that oil prices will double between now and 1985, before adjustment for inflation. This thesis has been widely attacked by private economists.

Department of Energy officials contend that the plan will be structured so that it can be re-evaluated in the early 1980s before any major financial commitments are made. If the oil shortage that the administration believes will materialize does not occur.

"By 1982, we'll know what the next six, seven, eight years look like, but we need to lay the foundation before then," said John O'Leary, deputy secretary of energy. "We'll have a close-in estimate of what the market really wants."

Submitted to Congress

Energy officials say that the plan will be submitted to Congress for consideration but that, aside from money, no major legislative authority will be needed. The officials expect that some money in the recently proposed budget for the 1979 fiscal year will need to be diverted to the new effort and that the plan will form the basis for the 1980 Department of Energy budget.

The heart of the strategy is intended to be a series of loan guarantees to aid construction of innovative facilities, guarantees of high prices to producers of alternative fuels, direct research and development expenditures, tax credits and administrative actions to insure a market for the new products.

The most discussed part of the program is a proposal to use what is known as the "solvent-refined coal" process to transform coal into a liquid fuel that could be burned in boilers. The Gulf Oil Corp. has proposed to build, with Energy Department help, a small, 20,000-barrel-a-day plant by 1983 that would cost \$500 million.

Detailed Analysis
The national energy supply strategy also is expected to include a detailed analysis of the future world energy situation under a variety of economic assumptions. The Energy Department's small group of planners are known to be dissatisfied with the legacy in this area from the old Federal Energy Administration.

Among the initiatives currently in favor among the planners are the following, according to knowledgeable sources:

U.S. Leads
U.S. officials said that the United States has a substantial lead over the Soviet Union in three areas in the precision-guided munitions field—target sensors, guidance systems and warheads.

West German, British, French, Belgian and Norwegian industries have produced 14 advanced weapons systems that will be evaluated in fiscal 1978.

Two other munitions that are expected to blunt the Soviet Union's three-to-one superiority in tanks are the Sabot anti-armor round for the main gun of the new U.S. XM-1 tank and the high-velocity, automatic-loading 16-mm gun firing an improved round.

To improve allied cooperation in weapons procurement, the Defense Department must respect a new regulation that requires the services to consider other developments within NATO before starting on a new weapon. Because of their lethal accuracy, precision-guided munitions systems would be a high-priority target for an enemy. Officers dealing with tactical doctrine for the Army and Air Force believe that this would take the form of anti-personnel artillery barrages or direct fire against the weapons. They concede that the launchers and crews are vulnerable to barrages or to bombs of the kind being developed by NATO.

1985 Target Set

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Two other munitions that are expected to blunt the Soviet Union's three-to-one superiority in tanks are the Sabot anti-armor round for the main gun of the new U.S. XM-1 tank and the high-velocity, automatic-loading 16-mm gun firing an improved round.

To improve allied cooperation in weapons procurement, the Defense Department must respect a new regulation that requires the services to consider other developments within NATO before starting on a new weapon.

Because of their lethal accuracy, precision-guided munitions systems would be a high-priority target for an enemy. Officers dealing with tactical doctrine for the Army and Air Force believe that this would take the form of anti-personnel artillery barrages or direct fire against the weapons. They concede that the launchers and crews are vulnerable to barrages or to bombs of the kind being developed by NATO.

• Administrative action to require that, by about 1980, 5 to 10 per cent of petroleum products come from unconventional sources. This concept would have the effect of guaranteeing a market for alternative fuels. Department planners say the savings could total 600,000 barrels to 700,000 barrels of oil by 1990.

• A price guarantee for oil shale to be awarded by competitive bidding to that potential oil shale refiners would be certain of their future prices. Oil shale development also could be included in the 5-to-10-per-cent proposal.

• A \$6-billion program to build five large plants to turn coal into synthetic natural gas, as much as half a trillion cubic feet a year, or 3 per cent of current domestic consumption.

• Encouragement of geosynthetic methane—an expensive form of natural gas—and other unconventional gas supplies, by a guaranteed price of up to \$4.50 per thousand cubic feet, a government demonstration drilling program or a requirement that pipelines buy a certain amount of such gas.

• Increased emphasis on research and development programs now under way in one form or another in areas such as biomass, solar, small-scale hydroelectric and wind power and such exotica as direct burning of garbage.

• A bolstering of the current industrial coal conversion program to encourage industry to use innovative technology such as fluidized-bed boilers.

N.Y. College Says 1 in 3 Needs Help

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (NYT).—One of every five classes taken by freshmen and sophomores at the City University of New York is in a remedial course, and the cost of this noncredit work is at least \$30 million a year, according to a study by the university's Office of Academic Affairs.

Officials estimate that more than one of every three students entering the City University each year needs remedial work in basic academic areas.

The study found that in 1970, the first year of open admissions, 28 per cent of the students entering senior colleges and 30 per cent at community colleges needed remedial work. No comparable data are available for subsequent years, but officials say that the picture has, if anything, become slightly worse, with a few community-college freshmen reading as low as the fourth or fifth-grade level.

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The Miners and the Contract

The coal strike has arrived at a settlement—but it remains to be seen whether the settlement will stick. Now the contract goes to the miners for ratification, and the outcome is anything but certain. The White House staff, in the manner of all White House staffs, is claiming a great victory for vigorous presidential leadership. But President Carter himself is a good deal more cautious.

He urged the miners to approve the contract, in the national interest as well as in their own. If they don't, Mr. Carter will have to fall back on the "drastic action" that he had threatened over last week. But the prospects for an imposed solution are not good. If the miners accept the contract—as Mr. Carter and, incidentally, the union leadership hope—many broad questions of equity will still remain unresolved. Because the union and the coal companies have demonstrated that they are not able to settle their differences without government intervention, the federal government's job as referee has not ended.

A contract does not guarantee peace in the coal industry. Last summer, you may remember, there was a wave of wildcat strikes throughout the Appalachians. The strikes cut the flow of royalties into the health fund; as a result, benefits were cut, and that, in turn, incited more strikes. It would not happen again in precisely the same way since, under the new contract, the companies are to guarantee the benefits. But the contract would also require a charge for care that until now has been free, which seems to many miners to be an infringement of their accustomed rights.

To keep production steadily rising, and to keep absenteeism low, will require continuous attention to these long-disputed issues of benefits, work rules and health and safety standards. Mr. Carter has promised to set up a commission. The general reaction has been groans from the companies and jeers from the miners. They have seen too many

studies and recommendations. But a bit of interest from outsiders, between crises, is not necessarily a bad idea. If Mr. Carter wants his commission taken seriously, he will have to demonstrate that he takes it seriously himself. That requires him to appoint respected people, and soon.

Even to get the settlement to its present highly conditional stage, Mr. Carter has had to make a series of significant concessions. He is not to be blamed for it; he probably had no alternative. But candor compels listing the ingredients on the label. From the beginning the administration has made it clear that this contract is to be regarded as an exception to any wage-restraint policy. The wage increase will be passed rapidly along to the buyers of coal, and from them to the buyers of steel and electricity. Conventional anti-inflationary rules do not apply, for the present, to fuel and energy.

The companies had their own reasons for giving in to the President. For example, his trade representative, Robert Strauss, was on the phone to the steel industry, which, through its captive mines, strongly influenced the coal bargaining. The price of coal is a secondary concern to the steel industry these days. Its primary interest is federal policy on the limitation of imports of steel.

Whether the coal contract constitutes victory for Mr. Carter is a question that can't be answered. Certainly he was right to get into the negotiations, and certainly they moved faster and better than would have been possible without him. But the test isn't whether a contract gets signed, or even ratified. The real test is whether the contract leads, in coming months, to rising coal production for the country, an improving safety record in the mines and a decline in strikes and disruptions by angry miners who believe they have no other way to make themselves heard.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Offshore Oil

The last legal obstacle to long-delayed oil and gas exploration in the Baltimore Canyon area off the coast of New Jersey has been removed—but doubts about possible environmental damage remain unresolved. More than 18 months ago the federal government leased exploration and development rights to the oil and gas companies. A lawsuit filed by local officials and environmentalists blocked the project. Initially, a federal judge canceled the leases because environmental protections were a "charade." But that decision was overturned on appeal, and last week, by refusing to hear the case, the Supreme Court ended the impasse.

The court's action brings relief to oil and drilling companies which paid more than \$1.1 billion for the leases and claimed to be losing millions of dollars a week because of the delays. Now there are hopes that significant offshore deposits will be found that will reduce the need for imported oil.

The impending rush to exploit the Baltimore Canyon area, however, underscores the need for prompt congressional passage of new legislation governing energy development on the outer Continental Shelf. A blowout, a pipeline rupture, or an oil tanker spill could do grave damage to beaches and fishing. As Suffolk County (N.Y.) executive

John Klein rightly put it: "We have exhausted our judicial and administrative remedies and now it is up to Congress to give us some protection."

The House and the Senate have passed versions of a new outer Continental Shelf act. The chief differences concern proposed changes in bidding procedures and the extent to which the government can become involved in exploratory drilling. Both bills would increase environmental safeguards and give coastal states a greater voice in planning.

This legislation should be cleared by Congress as soon as possible. For one thing, at least some of the provisions would probably apply retroactively to the Baltimore Canyon development—provided the law is enacted before certain phases of exploration or development begin. For another, all of the provisions could be made to apply to pending leases sales off the coasts of Massachusetts and Georgia—again, provided the law is enacted before the sales are made. Only by passing a law that offers better protection against oil spills can Congress defuse the concerns that have slowed development of a potentially useful energy source.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The French Elections

A democracy which cannot change its government is no democracy. A democratic constitution that cannot cope with the wishes of the people is not an institution worth preserving. There may well be good reason to hope that (President Valéry) Giscard d'Estaing and (Socialist leader) François Mitterrand can work together flexibly and tolerably fruitfully; that the constitution is suppler than its critics believe. But there is no hope for France, which time and again teeters on the edge of a left-wing abyss and then pulls back. Sooner or later the alternative is going to have to be tried. That moment will come not when international bankers and alarmed Western governments wish it, but when—TV and other rigging notwithstanding—a majority of French voters want something new. There is every sign that they will want it on March 12. And the steadiness of their resolve, reflected in public opinion polls, has little to do with the warnings on the left or the growlings on the right. Enough people in France now seem to perceive that the society they sanc-

tioned but do not in detail control is one shot through with inequality. The rich get rich and—never mind economic miracles—the poor stay relatively poor.

—From the Guardian (London).

Strains on Israel's Hard Line

Mr. Begin's government showed signs of strain at yesterday's crucial meeting on the controversial question of settlements in the occupied territories. After a hard-fought Cabinet session the decision that there would be no change in policy was announced. In fact, however, a freeze on development seems to be already in force and likely to continue—with the specific exception of three new settlements planned in military bases on the West Bank. It is a pity that Mr. Begin could not have been more forthcoming and constructive in a public statement. This would have done at least something to soften Israel's rejection of the main parts of the latest proposals brought by Mr. Aitherton, the American mediator, from Egypt and Jordan.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

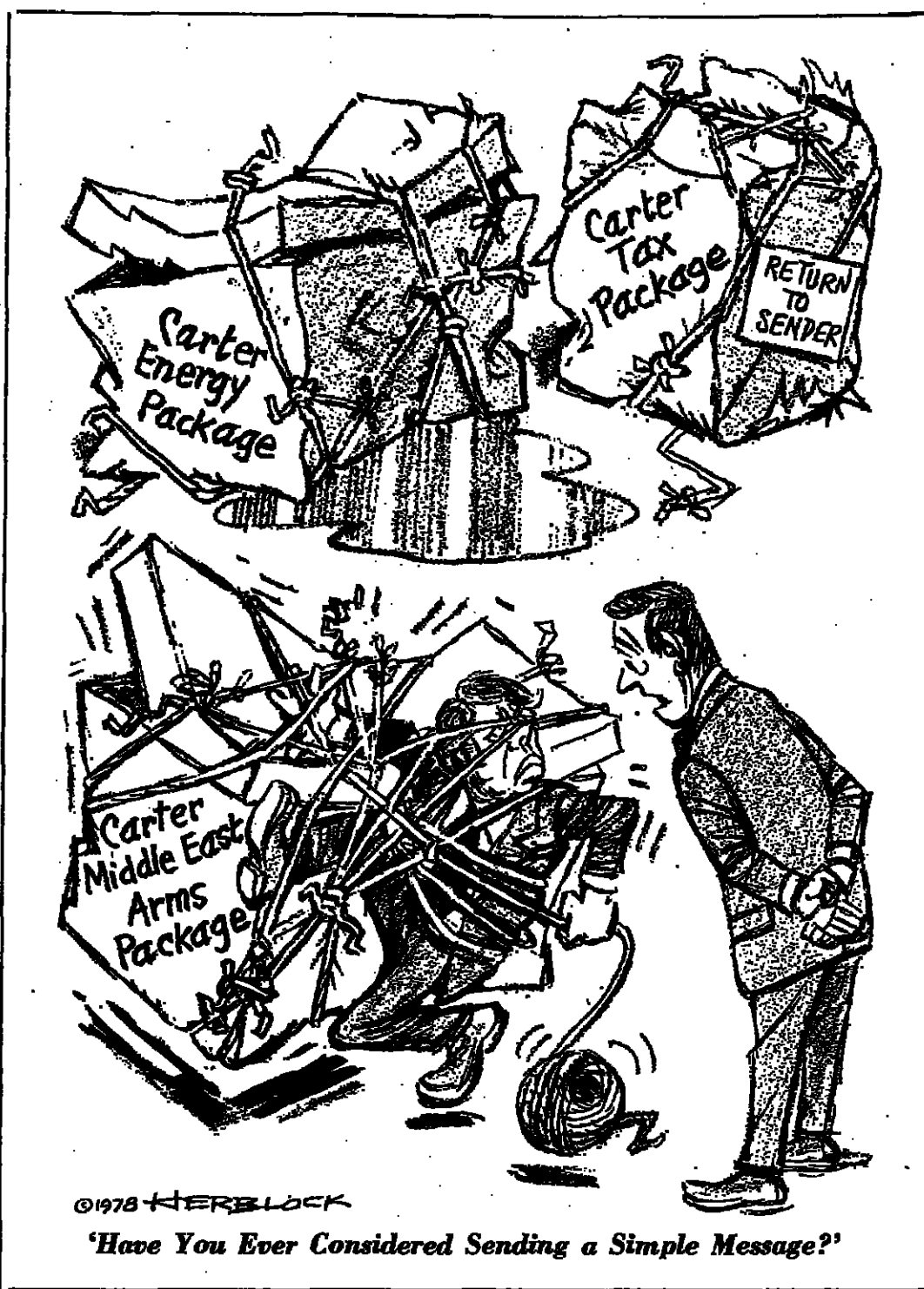
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 28, 1903
NEW YORK—Dr. Richard Jordan Gatling, 85, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hugh O. Pentecost, in this city. Mr. Gatling invented agricultural implements, but is best remembered as the creator of a multiple-firing gun which was the precursor of the present machine gun. He offered the gun to the Union Army during the Civil War. He thought that it would make war so terrible that nations would hesitate to resort to it.

Fifty Years Ago

February 28, 1928
NEW YORK—The hard hat now rims the college skull. Visiting cousin coats are almost invariably topped by new Derbies. They flourish in a wide range of design, from the nobby English bowler to the bold soup-kettle motif of the early nineteenth century. The return of the Derby is just another example of the swing back to college styles that went out around the turn of the century. Padded-square shoulders, peg-top trousers and deep hip pockets are also back.



"Have You Ever Considered Sending a Simple Message?"

Griffin Bell and U.S. Human Rights

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—For 20 years, from 1958 to 1978, the CIA secretly went through bags of international mail in New York and other postal centers, opened first-class letters to and from Americans and made copies. Altogether it copied at least 215,000 letters and fed into computers 1.5 million names gleaned from the mail-opening project.

Last August three citizens whose letters had been opened won a suit against the government for invasion of their privacy. Federal Judge Jack Weinstein of Brooklyn, N.Y., awarded the three victims \$1,000 each in damages. Weinstein wrote:

"In this country we do not pay lip service to the value of human rights and individual dignity—we mean to live by our ideals."

The Department of Justice—Jimmy Carter's Department of Justice—is now appealing that decision. A department brief says it "will not argue that the actions of the CIA in this case were legal or constitutional." But federal law, it argues, gives the victims no remedy against the government. And in any event \$1,000 in damages was "excessive."

The case is one more example of a depressing trend in the Carter administration. While the President and others rightly talk about the importance of human rights, the Justice Department reacts with insensitivity and pettiness to issues of civil liberty at home. One thing made this an especially compelling case. Although the final decision in damage suits against the government is left to judges, Weinstein had an advisory jury hear the evidence and give its opinions. Three jurors wanted to award \$10,000 to each plaintiff, one suggested \$2,500, and the eight others called for \$5,000.

Instructive Case

In effect, there was an extraordinary statement of public feeling about government wrongdoing. Some jurors, when polled, said specifically that it was important to show the government it could not trample on people's rights and get away with it. "It was instructive," Weinstein said, that jurors of sharply different backgrounds all found that the mail-opening victims had "suffered substantial damages."

The three people involved in the case had no idea originally that their mail had been opened. Each made a general request under the Freedom of Information Act to see what the CIA had under his or her name, and was told that a personal letter was in the files. Then each sued.

Norman Birnbaum, professor of sociology at Amherst, wrote to a faculty member at Moscow University in 1970 about an upcoming conference on the sociology of religion. The letter was opened and four copies distributed to various CIA units that had, it was said, an "interest" in correspondence to and from Moscow University.

Mary Rule Macmillan wrote in 1973 to a well-known dissident whom she had met on a visit to the Soviet Union. His name was on a CIA watch list. Because the letter was personal, it was agreed at the trial that the name would not be disclosed.

B. Leonard Avery had a letter in 1968 from his son, who was an exchange student at a Soviet university. The CIA made three copies and sent one to the

FBI, which had "an interest in U.S. exchange students in Russia."

The jury suggested that the government apologize to the three victims, and Weinstein held the damages to \$1,000 on condition that it do so. He said that would help restore "faith in our democratic institutions." Last November, Stanfield Turner, the CIA director, wrote to "express my regret at any intrusion into your privacy." He added an assurance that the agency is not today opening mail in U.S. postal channels.

Then the Justice Department decided to appeal. Its brief argues that these suits are barred by a Tort Claims Act provision excluding damages against the government for damages suffered when an official performed "a discretionary function." Weinstein held that the exception did not apply when an official acts as he did, as he found the mail-opening was. He said:

"There is no discretion under

our system to conceive, plan and execute an illegal program."

The government brief also argues that this case falls within a Tort Claims Act exclusion of suits for "loss, misappropriation or negligent transmission of letters." It says that these letters "misappropriated."

Of course the Justice Department has the right to appeal. The question is whether it is wise to do so in such a case—wise to press an argument as petty as the idea that opening and copying personal letters is just "misappropriation" of the mail.

There is a special irony in this case. Many victims of government illegality have sued individual officials responsible. Attorney General Griffin Bell regards such suits as too burdensome. He has proposed legislation to bar them and make everyone sue the government itself for damages. Here, three people did exactly that, and Griffin Bell tells them that they may have a right but they don't have a remedy.

Letters

Young's View of Africa

Regarding your story of Feb. 14 on the conflicting Africa views of two top U.S. officials, National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft and UN Ambassador Andrew Young, it would be unfortunate and indeed could destroy the constructive spirit of goodwill currently existing between the United States and black Africa—thanks largely to Mr. Young—were the Carter administration to lean more towards Mr. Scowcroft and his somewhat overzealous gang of global strategists, in formulating U.S. policies and responses to specific African questions and crises, especially those involving the Soviet Union in some capacity.

Mr. Scowcroft's preference for the United States to pursue its bilateral power rivalry with the Soviet Union, and the Cuban exile at best return U.S.-Africa relations to the unpopular Kissinger days and could at worst be dangerous if carried to the not unlikely extreme of actual military confrontation between the two superpowers.

Mr. Scowcroft seems to believe that African states close to the Soviet Union politically should be treated within the overall framework of U.S.-Soviet relations. This is misleading and demeaning to the Africans, who want to be treated—as they should be—as separate sovereign entities, and not as Soviet satellites. There is no Communist state in Africa and the prevailing ideology among Africans, as Ambassador Young has rightly noted, is African nationalism which has given birth to the overriding African commitment to liberation at any cost.

Mr. Young's counsel for a more circumspect, case-by-case and "cool" U.S. response to Soviet-Cuban involvement in Africa is wiser, sounder and more realistic.

Africans invite Russians and Cubans to help in African liberation efforts, not to upset some mythical balance of power theory in the area.

If the United States were to oppose Soviet-Cuban assistance to African efforts to end colonialism, racist minority rule and

flagrant military aggression by neighboring states, this would seem to amount to indirect U.S. support for colonialism, racism and aggression in Africa.

Can anyone point out what the Russians and the Cubans have done in Africa that is so bad as to warrant the incredibly negative criticism pouring from the West?

SAMMY KOON SUO,
Geneva.

The Individual

In a world of obvious absurdities, it is no surprise that an astronomer in New York, Dr. Robert Jastrow, director of the Goddard Institute of Space Studies, suddenly announces his long-term program of research to "prove or disprove the existence of God" by probing the "big bang" (DET, Feb. 16). Nor is it surprising that the science correspondent in Washington reporting it compounds this particularly absurdity with this commentary: "But unlike philosophers and theologians, an astronomer has an advantage of knowing where in the universe to start looking."

According to the Gospels, "the kingdom of God is within you." Yet science still seeks truth in the outer phenomenal world, still collecting facts and more facts in the vain hope of discovering the "ultimate cause" in matter—the atom, the electron, and now "new neutrinos!" Is there any wonder that today the fate of the world hangs in the balance, with humanity at the crossroads, confused, fearful of the present and the future, totally lost as to its sense of direction?

The trouble is that the individual no longer exists in modern society. Contempt for individuality has caused its disappearance. Quantity, not quality, is the focal point of contemporary thinking. Indeed, for most of this century the cult of equality has shaped our destiny as government after government, with their brutal bureaucracies, has penalized the strong, whether rich or poor, for the benefit of the weak, whether worthy or unworthy. A collateral effect has been the degrading appearance of evil at home and abroad. Such massive and persistent

John Dornberg

From Munich:

What are the Bavarians up to when they... dispatch a bevy of ministers to Moscow?

MUNICH—Throughout the rest of West Germany it still appears to be a matter of intense speculation when—and even if—Leonid Brezhnev will visit Bonn. But down here in the southern reaches of the Federal Republic that question has suddenly lost its urgency.

It doesn't really matter anymore, considering that Alfons Goppel has enjoyed a triumphant trip to Moscow, climaxed last Friday by a lengthy meeting and exchange of views with Premier Alexei Kosygin on a variety of matters, including the neutron bomb.

Granted that Kosygin isn't President and party leader Brezhnev, but nevertheless...

For those of you out there who may not know, Alfons Goppel is the premier of Bavaria and he was accompanied on his initial formal visit to the Kremlin by no less than three members of his cabinet. A fourth was wandering about somewhere on his own in Moscow, and a fifth—the minister of finance—is scheduled to fly there this week.

It may appear to some as the start of a new round of secret Balkan diplomacy (Bavaria is, after all, the southernmost of the German states). But, ostensibly at least, it is far more innocent: a three-week exhibit of Bavarian culture, folklore and industrial prowess, replete with beer, sausages, pretzels, a Berchtesgaden brass band and dithered and leather-breeched schubplatter dancers performing not far from Red Square.

The official purpose is to boost the export of Bavarian goods, which happen to include the output of some of West Germany's largest blue-chip corporations, to the Soviet Union. Moreover, the show is being staged in protocol-dictated response to a Soviet space and science exhibition held here in Munich a couple of years ago.

But it does raise some intriguing questions.

In Common

For example, what do Bavarians and Russians have in common besides a profusion of onion-domed churches or, as one member of the delegation confided before departure last week, "a certain peasant earthiness, frankness, disdain for diplomatic palaver and good natured brusqueness?"

Well, as Goppel pointed out, Bavarian troops once did march to the gates of the Kremlin in league with Napoleon. But, to take the edge off this reminder to his hosts, he quickly recalled that those royal Bavarians subsequently switched sides and fought together with Czar Alexander I all the way to the gates of Paris.

They also share a river—the Danube, which neatly bisects Bavaria and ultimately borders along southern Russia before emptying into the Black Sea. Thanks to a Bavarian canal, currently under construction with Goppel's blessing and touted as the longest, most expensive and most controversial in the world, the Danube will give Russian bargemen access to the Main, the Rhine and the North Sea by around 1984.

Then, too, Bavaria was—after Russia itself—actually the world's second "Soviet republic." To be sure, it didn't endure very long—from November, 1918, until February, 1919, when its leader, Kurt Eisner, was assassinated by an unreconstructed Bavarian aristocrat unwilling to go along with the new republican order of things. Nonetheless, a Munich street is still named after Eisner. So, there are things in common.

But the more pertinent question may be: What are the Bavarians up to when they stage their own show and dispatch a bevy of ministers to Moscow?

The notion that their erstwhile independent kingdom is just another of West Germany's 10 states has always rankled them. And in what seems like a desperate effort to prove history either wrong or innately unfair, they strive to be different whenever and wherever they can.

Thus, Bavaria is the only West German state with a bicameral legislature.

It has its own border police, which not only handles passport formalities at crossing points but guards the frontiers to East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Austria.

Each night the Bavarian radio network signs off the air with the Bavarian "national" anthem. Its ruling political party, the Christian Social Union (CSU), led by the indomitable Franz Josef Strauss, plays a "sometimes-we're-with-you-sometimes-we're-not" game with its "big sister," the Christian Democratic Union (CDU)—much to the chagrin and exasperation of that party's leader, Helmut Kohl.

And in recent years, apparently with Strauss's blessing and to Goppel's visible delight, Bavaria has been conducting what can only be described as its own foreign policy.

Granted it has no foreign minister, no embassies, no ambassadors or diplomatic corps, and consulates-general are the highest ranking foreign missions accredited in Munich.

Different Role

But because of both tradition and geography, it regards its political and economic interests as different from those of West Germany as a whole—"Danubian Balkan, Alpine and Transalpine," as one Strauss friend and occasional policy adviser phrases it.

In that vein, it has helped establish bilateral and multilateral commissions and working groups—dealing with everything from the environment to infrastructure, from Czechoslovakia and Austria, or Italy and Switzerland, but also with Yugoslavia, Hungary and Romania.

And when you look into that neck of the woods, Russia is practically next door.

At a notch just below the formally diplomatic, it seems then, is a constant movement of Bavarian plenipotentiaries rushing to attend a meeting of one sub-commission or another.

The movement, moreover, is likely to be even more pronounced in the future—for, come November, unless either one should change his mind once more Strauss himself will replace the septagenarian Goppel as Bavaria's premier.

And that move, Strauss has cautioned, should by no means be construed as a retreat into purely "provincial affairs." Meanwhile, around here at one gives a thought to the somewhat cooled relations between the Soviet Union and West Germany. With all that schubplatter and free beer in the shadow of the Kremlin, relations between Munich and Moscow couldn't be better.

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Skepticism Increases in U.S.

Public Irked by Food, Drug Curbs

By Robert C. Ioth

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The U.S. public shows signs of becoming as exasperated as the old Irishwoman whose doctor took away one after another of her pleasures until she exploded: "Soon you'll be takin' away me dyin'!"

Saccharin, hair dye, cured meats like bacon, even drinking water have been cited within the last year as causes of cancer—at least cancer in small animals fed large doses of suspected chemicals.

The presumption is that these chemicals also cause cancer in humans when taken in normal, very low doses. But there are two tenuous steps in that reasoning—going from high to low doses, and from lower to higher animal species. Moreover, the test animals usually are chosen because they are cancer-prone.

But acting on the presumption, government regulators move to ban or restrict such chemicals.

The public, seeing familiar products taken off their table or out of their medicine cabinets, and being unpersuaded by the evidence, appears to have become increasingly skeptical, particularly when government actions cost consumers money and increase their anxiety, or worse.

Some horror stories:

• In 1972 children's sleepwear was ordered treated with flame retardant chemicals, raising sleepwear prices by 20 per cent.

• Last year the chemicals were banned because they can be absorbed through the skin and cause cancer.

• Certain spray adhesives were banned when a researcher reported that their use by pregnant women could cause birth defects in babies. Seven months later the ban was rescinded. But in those seven months, some doctors said that they had recommended abortions to exposed women who were worried.

• Two testing laboratories and a drug company were found to have distorted, even invented, test results. This "creative penmanship," as it was called, included reporting that a larger than true number of animals were tested. Sometimes tests

were designed to hide, rather than find, dangerous side effects of a drug or pesticide, according to reports to Congress by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency.

The first alarm of this kind, the great cranberry scare of 1959, was caused by the pesticide Amitrole, whose cancer-causing ability is still unproven, according to Edward Lawless, author of "Technology and Social Shock."

"The major evidence [of carcinogenicity] is still a footnote in a preliminary report of a study," he writes, and is "still controversial."

No Undisputed Case

There is no undisputed case in which a chemical was found to cause cancer in test animals and was also found to cause cancer in man. Saccharin may become the first if a recently announced \$11.4-million, 18-month study finds a correlation between bladder cancer and the sweetener's use in several smaller studies on man have been equivocal.

Observers, in and out of government, claim that the government's "bear-hug of protection" has become so stifling that reaction has set in. If so, that would help explain the defeat two weeks ago in the House of Representatives of a bill to create a new consumer protection agency, added to the 33 existing agencies that have among them about 1,000 consumer-oriented programs.

Three years ago, Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., chairman of the House Republican Conference, the organization of all Republican House members, supported the measure, but two weeks ago he voted against it. "The grass roots doesn't want it," he said. "They regard the government as a faceless bureaucratic intrusion in their lives."

Even the regulators admit they are in trouble. "There is a crisis of confidence in testing procedures and in regulation as well," said the new commissioner of food and drugs, Donald Kennedy.

Experts Skeptical

Skepticism extends beyond the public into the ranks of experts. Emil Mrak, chancellor emeritus at the University of California and an authority on food chemistry, was said to have bought huge jars of saccharin when the FDA moved against it so he would have an uninterrupted supply.

"Not true," Mr. Mrak said in a telephone interview. "I did that with cyclamate, the earlier sweetener, when the FDA banned it in 1970. But I would have done it with saccharin, too."

Once a radical, Mr. Mrak is now viewed as a conservative in the field. He was among the first to urge tests on at least two different animal species, rather than just one, before a chemical or drug could be labeled safe for humans.

This concept was finally accepted. "But now they call me an industry man because I think things have gone too far," Mr. Mrak said. "We should apply more common sense in these cases, a better weighing of risks and

benefits, fewer outright bans and more warning labels, perhaps."

Mr. Mrak and others believe that there are thresholds below which chemicals do no damage or that such damage is quickly repaired. But the government, partly because of the way the laws are written, operates as if there was no threshold of safety.

Mr. Mrak also objects to testing with large doses of chemicals and then extrapolating down to low doses, as in the saccharin tests. In those tests, rats were fed diets of which 5 per cent consisted of saccharin, a huge amount comparable to a man drinking 800 bottles of diet soda a day.

Officials insist that high doses alone will not cause cancer in animals. High doses may poison it but will not cause the genetic changes inside cells that are characteristic of cancer, according to several studies.

A test of 120 pesticides and industrial chemicals in mice at high doses found that only 11 caused tumors, according to the FDA science director, Richard Bates. "And these chemicals were not randomly selected," he emphasized. "The majority were picked [for testing] because they were already suspected of causing cancer."

Pollutants for Humans

To regulate the risks of food additives, drugs and environmental pollutants for humans, the most valid tests would be those done on humans. This is impossible for ethical reasons, but it is also impractical. Cancer takes as long as 40 years to show up. Many people might be dead from other causes before tests bore results.

Large primates like chimpanzees, even dogs and cats, would be next most suitable. But they cost too much to be fed and housed for their lifetimes.

So researchers favor rats, mice, hamsters and other small, short-lived, easily-managed creatures that can be bred to be genetically identical, generation after generation.

Still, it costs on average \$750 to \$1,000 a rodent per study. Each study requires at least 200 animals—half receiving the chemical, half receiving no chemical—and a full study costs at least \$150,000. Hundreds, perhaps thousands of such studies are under way each year.

High Doses Used

To further cut costs, high doses of the chemicals are used rather than the low, naturally occurring dose. At low doses, many thousands of animals would be needed to find one case of cancer. With saccharin, for example, 180,000 rats would have to be fed at a dose level comparable to one diet soda a day—rather than at the 800-a-day level of the test—to find one animal with bladder cancer. And to increase the chances of finding carcinogens, the experiments use animals with a high natural cancer rate. (To use normal animals would risk missing a carcinogen, researchers say.) Such animals are usually prone to cancer in only certain organs, however, and are used for tests of chemicals that are suspected of causing cancer in other organs.

Los Angeles Times.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world.

Santiago Files Show

U.S. Says Chile Asked Killing-Suspects' Visas

SANTIAGO, Feb. 27 (UPI).—Two Chilean men linked by U.S. investigators to the 1976 assassination in Washington of former Ambassador Orlando Letelier were officially sponsored by the Chilean government in obtaining visas to the United States a month before the murder, U.S. consulate files here show.

The U.S. government recently presented an official request to the Chilean ambassador in Washington that the two men, identified as members of the Chilean military, be produced for questioning in the presence of a United States prosecutor who is handling the investigation. A court document accompanying the request said "at least one of the men met with one of the persons believed to be responsible for the murder."

After reports of the U.S. request were published, spokesmen for the Chilean Navy, Army and Air Force said that neither of the men were listed as past or present members of the armed forces.

Nor are the two men's names in the record of the National Identification Service, which issues identification cards to all adult Chileans, a government spokesman said. "Civilly, they do not exist," he said, and added that the disavowal included members of the security police.

The U.S. entry identified the men as Juan Williams Rose, 28, and Alejandro Romeral Jara, 26, both of Santiago.

Embassy records here establish a connection between two men using those names and the Chilean government up to about a month before the killing of Mr. Letelier and an associate, Ronald Moffitt, Sept. 26, when a bomb exploded in their car.

An embassy spokesman gave these details: On Aug. 17, 1976, the Chilean Foreign Ministry sent a letter to the U.S. Consulate requesting visas for Mr. Williams and Mr. Romeral, who had been issued official passports that same day. The consulate granted the request according to normal diplomatic practice without seeking further documentation and issued A-2 visas, which are reserved for officials and diplomats on government business.

Another diplomatic source explained: "If there is an official

request, it means they are in one way or another connected to the government. If you are given an official passport, it means the government espouses you."

The Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. Enrique Valdes Puga, declined to confirm the embassy's information when asked by reporters about the officials' passports and requests for official visas. "We don't want to interfere with the judicial action that will be initiated," Mr. Valdes said.

The U.S. court request, known formally as "letters rogatory," containing a sealed list of questions for the two men, had not yet been handed over to the Chilean government, Mr. Valdes said. He said that the government had pledged complete cooperation in the investigation.

U.S. investigators in Washington said the two men are believed to be members of the Directorate of National Intel-

ligence (DINA), the Chilean security police, which was dissolved last August and replaced by a similar organization called the National Information Center. The names of its agents are secret.

A lawyer who has handled many of the hundreds of human rights cases each year in the Chilean courts said that many court attempts to subpoena security police agents or to learn their identities have been met with flat government refusals on the grounds of national security.

Mr. Letelier served as ambassador to the United States and later in various cabinet posts in the leftist government of President Salvador Allende, who was killed in a 1973 military coup. He spent a year as a political prisoner in concentration camps and then became a major figure in the exile resistance movement to the Chilean military government.

Obituaries

Robert Sobukwe, Led 1961 S. African Protest

KIMBERLEY, South Africa, Feb. 27 (UPI).—Robert Sobukwe, 54, the black South African nationalist best known for organizing the anti-government protests that ended in the Sharpeville massacre in 1961, died today of lung cancer.

His wife, Veronica, said she was with him when he died in his sleep in the Kimberley hospital, where he had received treatment for the last two weeks. She said that he would be buried at Graaf Reinet, 250 miles south of Kimberley, on Sunday.

Three of his four children are living in the United States with the U.S. ambassador to the UN, Andrew Young.

Mr. Sobukwe founded the Pan-Africanist Congress and was elected its first president in 1959 after he broke with the more moderate African National Congress.

Banning Orders
From 1961 until he died, Mr. Sobukwe was continuously either in jail, in detention on the mainland, or in the prison of Robben Island, off Cape Town or living under banning orders which restricted his movements and where he worked in an attorney's office.

In March, 1961, he organized and led a nonviolent demonstration by blacks throughout the country against the government's "pass" system. This forced all blacks to carry identity documents.

In a statement issued three days before the March 21, 1961, pass demonstrations and the Sharpeville shooting, Mr. Sobukwe urged his supporters to conduct the campaign "in a spirit of absolute nonviolence."

He also appealed to the police to "Give the Saracens [armed cars] a holiday. The African people do not need to be controlled. They can control themselves."

'Impossible Orders'
But, he added, "Please do not give my people impossible orders, such as: 'Disperse within three minutes.' Any such order we shall regard merely as an excuse for baton-charging and shooting the people."

"If the other side [the police]



Robert Sobukwe

so desires, we will provide them with an opportunity to demonstrate to the world how brutal they can be. We are ready to die for our cause."

On March 21, Mr. Sobukwe led a group of 60 blacks to the Orlando police station in Soweto, the black township on the southwestern edge of Johannesburg, and told police they were deliberately "not carrying their passes"—an offense for which a black can still be arrested.

Mr. Sobukwe and seven others were detained. At the same time thousands of black demonstrators massed outside the Sharpeville police station in response to Mr. Sobukwe's call. The policemen opened fire with automatic weapons, killing 69 blacks and wounding several hundred others.

3-Year Prison Term
Mr. Sobukwe was sentenced to a three-year prison term for inciting blacks to commit violence.

The PAC—and the ANC—were declared banned organizations.

When he was released from jail, Mr. Sobukwe was sent to the Robben Island prison colony until 1969. He was then allowed to settle in the Kimberley township of Galeshewe but he remained a banned person—not allowed to teach, lecture or write for publication, confined to his home from dusk to dawn and prohibited from traveling outside the Kimberley town district.

In 1971, the government gave him permission to leave South Africa for good. But Police Minister Pieter Pistorius nullified the permission, which was issued by the Justice Ministry, by refusing to allow Mr. Sobukwe to leave the Kimberley district to get to Johannesburg to take a plane to the United States to take a teaching post.

He appealed to the Supreme Court against the anomaly but the court upheld Mr. Pistorius's orders.

In December, the current police minister, Jimmy Kruger, allowed him to visit a Cape Town hospital for chest and lung surgery.

When he was elected president of PAC, Mr. Sobukwe expressed his philosophy as: "We are not against the whites, we are just against their system. We aim at a government of Africans by Africans for Africans, with every body who is prepared to accept the democratic rule of the African majority being regarded as an African."

Portia Pittman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP).—Portia Washington Pittman, 94, daughter of famed black educator Booker T. Washington, who founded Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, died yesterday at her home in Washington. Mrs. Pittman will be buried beside her father's grave at Tuskegee Institute.

Alitalia Slowdown Today

ROME, Feb. 27 (UPI).—A slowdown by flight assistants will delay all Alitalia flights out of Rome's Fiumicino Airport for at least two hours tomorrow, the airline unions said today.

Rome Uncovers Counterfeit Ring

ROME, Feb. 27 (AP).—Police today announced the discovery of a vast organization engaged in counterfeiting documents and trafficking in stolen cars and drugs. They said that three members of the organization, all of them Italians, were arrested in Rome.

The police said that 25 grams of pure cocaine was confiscated along with "an enormous quantity of counterfeit documents," including traveler's checks worth millions of Japanese yen and thousands of stolen car documents.

Among those arrested was the alleged leader, Ermanno Colarusso, 33, an Italian resident of Belgium.

Executions Cited in Bangladesh

LONDON, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—Amnesty International today expressed concern at what it described as summary executions of military personnel in Bangladesh and the large number and poor conditions of political prisoners in that country.

A report by the London-based human-rights group said there had been at least 120 and perhaps several hundred executions of servicemen following abortive military uprisings in September and October of last year.

The report also expressed concern at false powers to arrest and detain political prisoners contained in the Bangladesh Special Powers Act and the emergency power rules. It put the number of political prisoners in Bangladesh at between 10,000 and 15,000.

8 Killed in Snowstorm in Swedish Mountains

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 27 (UPI).—Eight skiers died in a weekend snowstorm in the Jamnland Mountains in northern Sweden, newspaper reports said yesterday. One man survived the ordeal.

Christer Malqvist, 22, who was camping with eight fellow skiers when surprised by a snowstorm Thursday, was found by two fishermen yesterday. The fishermen alerted the mountain rescue group who found six persons frozen to death and two who died shortly after they were found, the reports said.

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PARIS FASHION

A Family of Embroiderers That Started at the Top

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 27 (UPI).—Now that Emperor Bokassa's coronation brouhaha has died down, Roland Guisein has gone back to being a small, modest artisan.

Mr. Guisein was commissioned to embroider all the coronation garments—which took 18,500 employee-hours of work and cost \$145,000. The piece de resistance was the 32-pound coronation robe with its 785,000 pearls and 1,221 million beads, all put together one by one and by hand.

In order to get that mind-boggling work done, Mr. Guisein said he had to track down about 40 women, all of them old and semi-retired and "almost blind by now."

"But they were so happy to have such a job to do that they worked miracles."

A modest, level-headed man, Mr. Guisein, who can embroider, too, has more than the right background for it. He is the fourth generation of a family that started at the top, with Napoleon's coronation.

Good With a Needle

"It all began because my ancestor, Hippolyte, was good with a needle," he said. "He really knew how to sew."

The first family establishment, a small workshop near Paris's

Blanc-Manteaux Church, was opened in 1805. Soon, Guisein started embroidering for Napoleon's entourage and it was he who created Napoleon's and Josephine's pompous coronation robes.

That day, Guisein made his mark and all European courts became steady customers. That included the court of Russia, which brought over Jean-Christophe and Léon Guisein at the turn of the century to work on the czar's and his officers' uniforms.

Asked if Napoleon's garments influenced Bokassa's, Mr. Guisein, who works from stacks of personal archives, said yes and no. "Yes, I did use a lot of beads and other imperial symbols but I really followed the French academician's uniform. However, instead of using silk thread, I used gold threads of different textures and shades to give volume to the embroidery."

Mr. Guisein said Napoleon was responsible for setting the pattern of most French uniforms in use today.

Laurel and Oak Leaves

"He set the styles for ministers, ambassadors, generals, academicians and even customs officers," Mr. Guisein said. "He laid the base of fashion protocol."

Roland Guisein, who did coronation clothes for Emperor Bokassa.

Gamma.

Whatever we do, we can't change a thing. He loved laurel and oak leaves and had them put all over."

Other countries, notably the courts of Iran and Morocco, still give Mr. Guisein interesting commissions.

"Those countries still maintain a high level of ceremony," Mr. Guisein said. "But in France, I doubt that even ambassadors use their parade uniforms very often."

In the 1920s, Guisein started working in Paris couture, collaborating with Picoté, Chanel

and Balenciaga. Hollywood, too, commissioned costumes for Mary Pickford, Pearl White and Pola Negri.

Today, Mr. Guisein still works for the couture world (notably Jean-Louis Scherrer and Ted Lapidus), as well as for show business (he recently did costumes for the Folies Bergère and singer Sylvie Vartan).

A Dying Art

But business, as a whole, is pretty slack and embroidery is a dying art. The figures sadly speak for themselves. At the turn of the century, there were 400 embroiderers in Paris; in 1930, only 60, and today, barely a handful.

So, Mr. Guisein's bread-and-butter business consists of serving ordinary people from his big-

sounding but humble shop, Mogador Créations, at 16 Rue de Mogador.

There, housewives order custom-made buttons and belts or ask Mr. Guisein to do special embroidery jobs. Some ask to have their home linen embroidered and/or monogrammed, others bring tablecloth to be embroidered to match their porcelain. Others still bring dresses to be embroidered. A great deal of the business consists of piecing skirts.

Prices at Mogador Créations are modest. It costs 7 francs to monogram handkerchiefs, 20 francs for a sheet and 50 francs to piece a skirt. In true artisan tradition, Mr. Guisein will do practically anything you want, including embroidering a flower over a cigarette hole.

OPERA IN ITALY

La Scala Begins Its Third Century

By William Weaver

MILAN, Feb. 27 (UPI).—The Teatro alla Scala first opened its doors on Aug. 3, 1778, so its 200th birthday is still some months away. But the celebrations began weeks ago, and will continue at least until next December.

The big event this month was the opening of the bicentennial exhibition, "Duecento Anni alla Scala" (Two Hundred Years at La Scala), a vast display occupying about 30 rooms in the Palazzo Reale. It will remain open until Sept. 10, and alone provides a good excuse to make a trip to Milan before that date.

La Scala is, first but not exclusively, a theater, and the opening part of the exhibition regards the building itself and its brilliant architect, Giuseppe Piermarini. A comparison between his bold plan and the architecture of the major Italian theaters already in existence shows Piermarini in the vanguard. His innovations—namely the horseshoe shape—were soon to be imitated.

A Milanese Rallying Ground

But La Scala was, and is, also a gathering place, an urban forum, a center for intellectuals, artists and statesmen. The theater has always been the rallying ground for the Milanese, as this show demonstrates. Emperors and viceroys attended La Scala officially, sometimes to be greeted with the open hostility of the audience.

Napoleon arrived there, warmly welcomed, in May of 1806. Early the following year there was the now comic episode of the "Ballo del Papa," a ballet in which a dancer impersonated the pope, who—according to the scenario—abandoned his tiara for a Phrygian cap.

In the 19th century, opera and patriotism became even more inextricably associated, and the success of Verdi's early operas was due, notoriously, not only to their stirring music but also to their stirring sentiments. First editions of librettos, manuscripts, set and costume designs, posters, portraits of singers and librettists tell the story in shrewdly selected visual detail.

And the story continues to our own time. In one huge room, particularly fascinating, the visitor can inspect, close up, sections of real scenery—the historic painted

wings for the posthumous premiere of Boito's "Nerone" in 1924, as well as props created for the polemical "Don Carlos," which opened the present season. Scale opened the present season. Scale with other sets, from Salteri's "Europa Riconosciuta," the theater's inaugural opera in 1778 to Verdi's "I Masnadieri," now playing.

An audiovisual room illustrates, with an exciting presentation, the day-to-day work of orchestra, chorus and corps de ballet. Music is heard discreetly: Calas as Norma, the cello's duct of "Aida." The ears, like the eyes, are constantly stimulated.

Justified Postwar Pride

The final rooms, showing the theater's destruction in World War II and its triumphant resurgence, are charged with emotion, and if a hint of pride, of self-satisfaction can be sensed in the display of postwar triumphs. It is clearly and amply justified. The story of La Scala's two centuries ends happily. And as you leave the Palazzo Reale, walk through the galleries and come face to face with the Scala in reality, you have a dramatic feeling of history alive, continuing. Its third century is in progress.

After the thrilling "Don Carlos," the present "Masnadieri" is a tribute to the early, youthful Verdi. The production's greatest asset is the even more youthful conductor, Riccardo Chailly, in his late twenties. Without rushing or forcing the music, he illuminates all its irrepressible vigor, its high spirits. Pier Luigi Pizzi's sets are excessively stark for such a romantic work, but his staging moves clearly, and the cast—while not stellar—does its job well.

Workmen Find Huge Aztec Stone In Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 27 (UPI).

—Aztec country workmen digging beneath Mexico City's busy commercial center have unearthed a 20-ton ceremonial stone used by the Aztecs 500 years ago.

The stone—11 feet in diameter and 36 inches thick—is "of incalculable historical value," said Gaston Garcia Caniz, director of the National Institute of Anthropology and History.

Other experts compared the find to the 1972 unearthing of the Aztec calendar stone, the last great archaeological discovery relating to the empire that once controlled much of Mexico and Central America.

Archaeologist Raul Martin Aranda said the stone came from the same era as the Aztec calendar and should become a major primary source for studying Aztec history.

ART MARKET

Auctioneers Debate a Selling Point

By Sourin Melikian

PARIS, Feb. 27 (UPI).—In the last few weeks, there has been a growing tendency among auctioneers to send out printed estimates with their catalogues.

Last October, France's leading auctioneering group, the Ader-Fléard-Tassin team, started printing estimates for all their "modern" master sales, which include all works painted after 1830. Guy Loumder, the most daring among the senior members of the profession, is now doing it for his sales of any consequence regardless of category.

Many will wonder why it took the French auctioneers so long to introduce a procedure that their British colleagues had generalized by the early 1950s. It has, in fact, been sporadically used by the French themselves for some items that are sold by auction but do not belong strictly speaking to the art market: As early as 1963 a sale of coins was advertised by a catalogue sent out with a sheet of printed estimates, or, as the coin expert Emile Bourgey wrote, an "appraisal basis."

Principle Adopted

After a prolonged period of hesitation, the principle was eventually adopted by all coin experts assisting Drouot auctioneers.

Next came engravings, for which expert Marcel Lecomte now regularly gives pre-sale estimates printed and dispatched with the catalogues, but not so his colleagues Denise Rousseau or Paul Caillet.

Antiquarian book experts have followed suit. While the Laurin-Guillevin-Buffet-Tullier sale of autographs and authors' manuscripts held on Dec. 19 at Drouot Rive Gauche, a major sale with manuscripts by Victor Hugo, Marcel Proust, and others, had a list of estimates prepared by expert Pierre Beris, their equally important sale of old and modern masters held at the Palais d'Orsay six days before had none.

When it comes to categories in which every work is unique, the case is different. The estimate is

no longer based on strictly objective factors. It becomes a matter of aesthetic appraisal. Even if the composition, the balance of a color scheme or the draftsmanship of a painter can be discussed in terms that are not merely subjective, it is far more difficult to translate them into monetary terms. The price of one Monet landscape is not enough to determine the price of another Monet landscape, not even if they were painted in the same year.

As Etienne Ader, probably the most talented auctioneer of his generation, who is retiring after 45 years' practice, puts it: "Printed estimates are not entirely satisfactory because they give a written value to something that cannot have one. An estimate is never a limit, only a probability."

Moreover, Ader points out, estimates are printed one month before the sale and are liable to be affected by a number of factors in the interval—a discovery, the publication of an article or a book focusing attention on an artist or category, a higher price fetched elsewhere, comments made by respected connoisseurs, etc.

Ader, who is a legalist of the old school, adds that since members of his profession are by law sworn officers of justice, estimates dispatched under their responsibility could be argued to be legal documents.

His son Antoine, who now holds the hammer, sees things differently. "As auction specialists experts should supply all available information to the public and publicize estimates, not just the actual prices."

According to him, it is largely owing to experts' reluctance that printed estimates are not widely used. They dread to commit themselves in writing and be proved wrong by giving a moderate estimate which will perhaps be multiplied three or fourfold.

"Indeed," says Antoine Ader, "the public, on seeing an object fetch considerably more than was

forecast by the expert, automatically considers this as a proof of the expert's incompetence. This, however, is wrong. In some cases it may be incompetence but mostly it is due to a combination of unforeseeable factors, for example, personal rivalry between two collectors or dealers."

Both he and his colleague Guilleux insist that the French public does not realize that an estimate is an approximation, not a flat statement of value. Sellers, too, not fully aware of the implication of this fact, fear that stating a value in writing will deter potential buyers from paying more.

This fear, Antoine Ader says, is unfounded. In his experience low estimates induce a larger public to come and bid.

The Real Problem

Guilleux thinks that the real problem is the high estimates that sellers would like to force on the auctioneer—not those that are obviously disproportionate but the ones that are marginally too high, say by 20 to 25 per cent. The work might perhaps just make that high price, so that the auctioneer hesitates to say flatly no, but on the other hand such an estimate may discourage other buyers from going to the sale or giving an order.

Asked how printed estimates may affect sales, both experts answer that it depends on the kind of sale. Auctions aimed at the national market—middle-of-the-road 18th-century art and furniture—do not need them much. Very minor sales could benefit from them, Guilleux says, because people with small means are often unaware how inexpensive some items are. Both concede that estimates are musts at the top end for auctions of international standing.

Such a mood in the younger generation suggests that the system will change. But first their 80 colleagues must realize that a prospective buyer sitting in New York might more easily be prompted to send an order if he had an estimate before him.

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Investment securities	
U.S. Government obligations	162,048,016
Obligations of U.S. Government agencies	47,978,746
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	90,774,763
Other	208,134,332
Total investment securities	498,935,857
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreement to resell	165,000,000
Loans, net of unearned income	1,255,150,131
Allowance for possible loan losses	(21,505,167)
Loans (net)	1,233,644,964
Customers' liability under acceptances	87,990,900
Bank premises and equipment	15,865,025
Accrued interest receivable	44,681,461
Other assets	71,019,346
	\$2,572,348,921

LIABILITIES

Deposits	\$2,047,646,961
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreement to repurchase	55,422,000
Other liabilities for borrowed money	3,159,756
Acceptances outstanding	89,677,157
Accrued interest payable	91,328,755
Other liabilities	23,157,845

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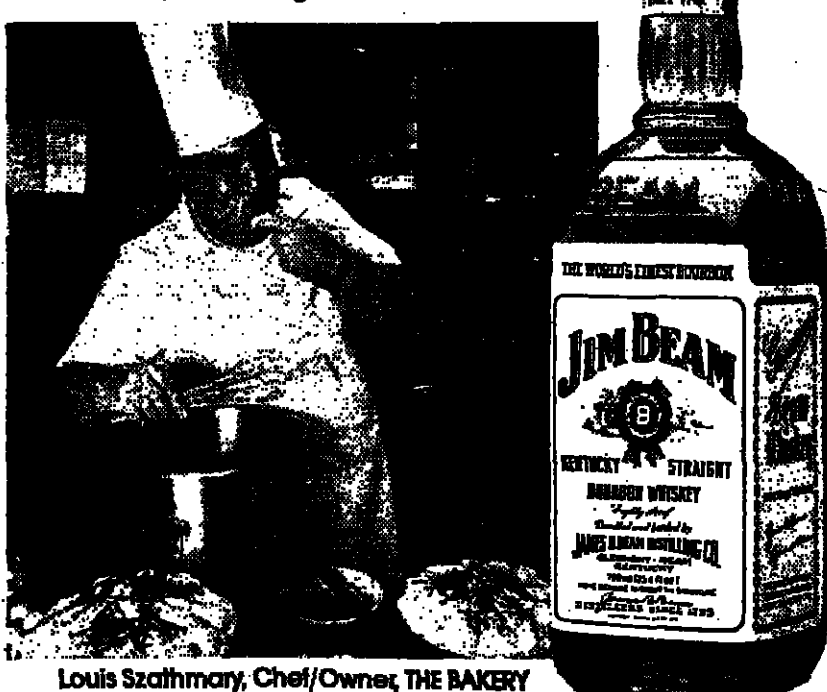
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West Germany Denies Fund Curbs Planned

BONN, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ).—West Germany denied today that it has any plans to control the inflow of funds following restrictive moves by Switzerland.

Economic Minister Otto Lambsdorff said that there are no plans to restrict the flow of foreign funds. However, foreign exchange dealers were skeptical, insisting that the imposition of such restrictions could not be ruled out.

They see foreign funds, now coming from moving into Switzerland, turning to West Germany. But a government spokesman, quoted about the need to curb such inflows to keep the deutsche mark stable, remarked that "the first day does not support this premise."

The dollar rose against the mark today by four pfennigs from Friday's closing rate to 2.05 DM.

Meanwhile, officials were actively trying to "talk" the dollar higher. Bundesbank president Hans Eichel, speaking in West Berlin, said the dollar is undervalued by some 20 per cent against the mark—far more than is justified by differences in real purchasing power.

The bank's vice-president, Karl Otto Foehl, said in a radio interview that the dollar's continuing weakness is a source of great concern and called on the United States to borrow on the international capital market to finance its current-account deficit. He said large sections of the German economy could scarcely live on a long-term basis with the dollar worth only 2 DM.

Mr. Lambsdorff, in an interview published yesterday, said, "We do not want to return to a regulated economy with controls, which only hinder world trade

and improve nothing." But he warned that the dollar's decline threatened to upset world trade, endangering the world economic recovery.

Mr. Eichel said he did not believe that a major stimulation of the West German economy could help the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit and added that the dollar's fall had little to do with comparative rates of inflation. He said there should be no illusions about the dollar's "swinging back to its real purchasing power." The Bundesbank would continue to help the dollar to higher ground, he said, but not at the expense of the nation's relative price stability.

West Germany's inflation rate, already one of the lowest in the world, slowed in January to a 3.2-per-cent annual rate from 3.5 per cent a month earlier.

However, inflows of foreign money are already contributing to large increases in the nation's money supply. The widely defined money supply, M-3, rose at a seasonally-adjusted rate of 5.7 billion DM last month, after gaining 1.7 billion DM in December.

The Bundesbank said that the sharp January rise was due primarily to continued capital inflows. It noted that M-3, which most closely corresponds to the aggregate it uses to determine its money-supply target for the year, rose at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 10.8 per cent in the November-January period, compared with 11.9 per cent in the preceding three-month period. The Bundesbank's growth target for 1978 is 8 per cent.

The Bundesbank noted that Swiss exports, net claims of foreigners, which measure foreign capital inflows, rose by 9 billion DM.

Joint Action Seen Needed On Economies

'Locomotive' Theory May Be Abandoned

By Jack Aboul

PARIS, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ).—A consensus seems to be emerging among the non-Communist industrial nations that joint and coordinated action, albeit moderate, is the best way of achieving a higher and non-inflationary growth in the world economy.

Delegates attending a two-day meeting of the economic policy committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development indicated that if such a consensus were reached, it would represent a major departure from the previously advocated "locomotive" theory under which countries with strong economies, especially West Germany and Japan, were to generate additional growth by boosting domestic demand and hence imports.

This theory has been consistently rejected by Bonn and Tokyo, which maintained that they were doing their best and could not do more without rekindling inflation.

The new approach for action by a larger number of countries is expected to remove recent differences of views on the subject between West Germany and the United States.

The OECD secretariat maintains that a real growth of at least 4.5 per cent for the 24-nation OECD area as a whole is needed if unemployment is to be reduced, payments imbalances corrected and the growing threat of protectionism removed, conference sources said.

The OECD now predicts an overall growth of close to 4 per cent up from 3.5 per cent forecast last December. But most of the pull would come from the United States and Japan with each country likely to record a real growth of between 5 and 5.5 per cent the sources said.

The West German delegate reiterated his country will achieve a 3.5-per-cent real growth, and not 3 per cent forecast by the OECD secretariat.

Charles Schilling, chairman of the U.S. Council of Economic Advisors, told the meeting that a narrowing of growth differentials among the major OECD member countries would reduce tensions on foreign exchange markets.

He reportedly told the committee that the U.S. economy can continue to grow rapidly for at least another year without any serious problems, the sources said without elaborating.

They pointed out that the constraints to growth—inflation, current-account deficits and supply bottlenecks—were of less concern now than a few months ago, adding that the monthly inflation rate for the OECD area as a whole averaged 0.5 per cent.

The OECD secretariat also forecasts that four countries—West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland—which recorded a combined current-account surplus of \$18 billion last year are expected to post a surplus of \$20 billion this year.

Swiss Curbs Aid the Dollar

(Continued from Page 1)

Switzerland, but since Switzerland's borders are virtually open this measure is hard to enforce.

Extended the central bank's legal authority for forward transactions in foreign exchange from three to a maximum of 24 months. This is largely to counteract Swiss franc speculation in the Euro market.

Swiss stock prices moved higher in fairly active trading on the Zurich stock exchange following announcement of the measures.

Of the 119 issues traded, 82 gained and 31 declined while 26 were at Friday's prices. The Swiss Credit Bank stock index rose 0.9 to 261.8.

American Motors Denies Foreign Link Likely Soon

CHICAGO, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ).—Top officials of troubled American Motors Corp. have backed away from previous statements concerning the scope and timing of a possible linkup with a major foreign auto maker.

At a meeting with reporters Friday night AMC executives repudiated earlier statements that they expected to announce some type of arrangement within a matter of months, cast doubt on previous comments about the relative importance of any such proposal to AMC's long-term fortunes, and declined to answer a wide range of questions about a possible linkup.

"They said only that AMC, the smallest U.S. auto maker, is still talking with some foreign auto companies about a possible linkup and added that they now 'hope' to reach an agreement sometime this year. The foreign concerns were not identified."

AMC said at its annual meeting in early February that it would consider an "affiliation" with another company as a means of helping solve its continuing problems. Last week, the company gave what appeared to be its first material disclosure of any such plan, when the Los Angeles Times printed an interview (HT, Feb. 22) with AMC President Gerald Dineen in which he was quoted as saying he expected the company to form a "combination, alliance or affiliation" with an unidentified foreign auto company this year.

The major points of the article were later confirmed by company public-relations officials, including vice-president Frank Hodge.

On Friday, however, both Mr. Dineen and Mr. Hodge backed away from earlier comments made by them or attributed to them. Mr. Dineen called the Los Angeles Times article "not very accurate," adding: "There was a lot of creative writing in it." However, he would not specify what parts of the article he considered inaccurate and conceded that he had not yet made any attempt to correct them.

A Los Angeles Times spokesman said: "We believe our story accurately reflected Mr. Dineen's comments at the time." Mr. Hodge denied that he had made certain statements about the possible linkup. Specifically, he asserted that he never said he expected a transaction to be closed this year and disavowed an earlier remark that the proposed combination would "solve the company's problems for the indefinite period ahead."

Most of the major foreign auto companies contacted denied that they have any plans for linking up with AMC or that they are even talking with the company. Only Chrysler has acknowledged talking about a possible joint production or distribution linkup, but nothing that would occur this year.

Soviet Move Enables Peru To Stay Afloat, Reports Say

By David Vidal

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 27 (ONT).—The Soviet Union is said to have given Peru's decaying military government a one-year grace period on a \$60-million arms debt that fell due in January. Another \$60-million credit that was to come due in July is also said to be affected, according to unofficial reports in banking and diplomatic circles here.

The Soviet decision is seen as giving significant support to President Francisco Morales Bermudez in his hopes of carrying his troubled nation through the first quarter of 1978 and keeping it from being the first Third World nation to default on major foreign loans, which many bankers had feared.

Through fiscal mismanagement and bad luck in such important Peruvian economic activities as anchovy fishing and copper mining, along with heavy purchases of Soviet arms, the Peruvian government has accumulated an officially estimated \$4.1 billion in foreign debt as of the end of last year. Debt service payments are \$611 million this year, representing an excessive 48 per cent of projected export earnings. And the situation for 1978 looks no brighter.

The immediate question for Peru is whether the country will succeed in efforts to restructure its \$800 million in short-term payments into a medium-term package through an international consortium of major banks.

A Peruvian mission to the banking centers of Europe, the United States and Japan is now trying to negotiate this package, but the outcome is said to hang on a decision, expected in March, by the International Monetary Fund on extending new loans.

Meanwhile, the terms of a \$20-million loan under the U.S. Food for Peace program are being negotiated, the first time in many years that such a program has been employed here. The negotiations reflect the desire of the Carter administration to help solve a major economic crisis in which the outcome is closely tied to the prospects for the restoration of democratic rule in Peru.

The government has announced that presidential elections will be held in 1980. Elections for a constitutional assembly to draw up the constitution that will govern the presidential elections are scheduled for June 4.

U.S. Consumer Prices Rise Sharply

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ).—The Nation's economy was hit with a new burst of inflation in January, sending consumer prices up at twice their pace of the six previous months, the government said today.

Prices, boosted by higher food costs, spurred 0.4 per cent at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate in January under the old method of calculation, the Labor Department reported.

Under two new methods of calculating prices, they rose at a 0.5 per cent seasonally-adjusted annual rate last month, for the biggest increase since April of last year.

The sharp January increase comes after relatively modest 0.2-per-cent increases at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate in November and December.

President Carter's spokesman, Jody Powell, said the White House still sees no change in the nation's underlying inflation rate of between 6 and 6.5 per cent in 1977. Mr. Powell said "several countervailing factors," including the rise in the minimum wage, contributed to the latest rise.

However, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Julius Shiskin termed the sharp January rise "a cause for concern."

"We had a very strong and widespread rise in prices," he said. The increase was "no surprise" because it followed strong rises in wholesale prices over the past few months. Although he said there were "special influences" in the January figures, primarily the bad weather, he said that the figures were still a "cause for concern."

The department also said that real or inflation-adjusted average weekly earnings for non-farm workers declined at a 14.4 per cent seasonally-adjusted annual rate last month compared with a 3.5-per-cent decline in December and a 1.2-per-cent rise in November.

The department said real spendable earnings plummeted at a 36-per-cent seasonally-adjusted annual rate last month compared with a 3.6-per-cent decline in December and a 1.2-per-cent rise a month before.

The January figures mark the introduction of two new indexes by the Labor Department.

One, the revised consumer price index for urban wage earners and clerical workers, is an updated version of the old index, which is also being reported. The other, the consumer price index for all urban consumers, is a new index covering 80 per cent of the total U.S. population. Both rose 0.8 per cent on a seasonally-adjusted basis in January.

The old, unrevised consumer price index climbed 0.7 per cent on a seasonally-adjusted basis.

The department said that all three indexes could be compared to past increases in the unrevised, old index.

On an unadjusted basis, the old index rose 0.4 per cent.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
Foster Wheeler			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	329.8	291.8	
Profits	7.23	4.30	
Per Share	0.89	0.59	
Year			
Revenue	1,190.0	1,060.0	
Profits	27.1	20.55	
Per Share	3.32	2.59	
Reylon			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	353.94	322.1	
Profits	26.5	24.00	
Per Share	0.93	0.79	
Year			
Revenue	1,430.0	958.8	
Profits	97.8	81.5	
Per Share	3.20	2.68	
Zenith			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	263.6	272.7	
Profits	3.0	14.6	
Per Share	0.16	0.77	
Year			
Revenue	965.6	947.4	
Profits	7.6	41.4	
Per Share	0.40	2.20	

Food Prices Lead Monthly Increase

Consumer price index for January stood at 186.9 per cent of the 1957 average, up 0.8 per cent from January 1977. The consumer price

index for all urban consumers stood at 187.2 per cent of the 1967 average, while the revised consumer price index stood at 178.1 per cent, up 0.7 per cent from January, 1977.

Increases in food prices in January accounted for the bulk of the rise of all three measures.

Prices Drop on Wall Street After Morning Rally Fails

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (HT).—Investor concern over rising inflation and worries that striking coal miners may reject a proposed contract settlement pushed stock prices broadly lower across the board in active trading today.

Before trading began, the government said the consumer price index for urban workers rose a seasonally-adjusted 0.8 per cent in January, up from 0.4 per cent in December.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 7.89 points at 745.35. It was off 4.77 at 3 p.m.

Some 640 issues declined, with about 535 higher. Volume totaled 19.99 million shares, compared with 21.51 million Friday.

A first-hour rally was fueled by the dollar's rise in overseas currency markets, Wall Street analysts said.

Analysts said the coal strike situation was the biggest drag on the market.

Although Labor Secretary Ray Marshall said he believes the tentative agreement reached Friday will be ratified, there were signs of dissatisfaction with the proposal among rank-and-file members. The ratification vote is due next Monday.

Glamour issues were among the hardest hit, as Eastman Kodak fell 1 1/2 to 42 1/2, Du Pont 1 1/2 to 100, Disney 1 to 33, Teledyne 1 3/4 to 75 1/2 and Honeywell 1 3/4 to 43 3/4. IBM, which is suing Xerox for alleged patent infringement in the United States and Canada, dropped 2 7/8 to 253 3/4. Xerox, trading ex-dividend, fell 1 7/8 to 41 1/4.

Datapoint fell 3 3/8 to 38 5/8. The company said it plans to offer 600,000 shares.

Among the few bright spots, Ambac Industries rose 2 1/2 to 37 3/8. The company disclosed preliminary merger discussions with unnamed company.

Machine Tool Orders Decline

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ).—Manufacturing companies continue to order machine tools at a strong rate, which promises increasing shipments of these machines in the year progresses.

Orders for machine tools, which are used to shape metal parts for products ranging from airplane engines to auto bodies, slipped only about 1 per cent in January from December's unusually high level, maintaining the sales momentum picked up in the last two months of 1977.

January orders totaled \$315.9 million, according to the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, down slightly from \$318.7 million in December but 58-per-cent higher than the \$199.8 million of the year-earlier month. By comparison, orders for most months of 1977 ranged from just under \$200 million to about \$265 million.

January is normally a low shipment month because producers make a major effort in the final weeks of the year to complete and ship as many machines as possible. That improves sales and earnings for the year just ending and cuts year-end inventories, but it leaves few nearly complete machines to finish up and ship in January.

Iran Favors Review Of OPEC Oil Pricing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—Iranian Finance Minister Mohammed Yeganeh said after a meeting with U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal today that his nation feels OPEC should review its policy of pricing oil in dollars.

Mr. Yeganeh emphasized that Iran has not made a decision on the issue, but he said members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are concerned about the erosion of the dollar.

Mr. Blumenthal, however, said his nation hopes the U.S. efforts to shore up the dollar are successful. Others in the Iranian party visiting with Blumenthal stressed that the success of the U.S. defense of the dollar and OPEC's consideration of oil pricing policy are closely linked.

Wealthy States May Cancel Some of Third World's Debt

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ).—Major industrial nations, in what appears to be a policy change, are considering the possibility of writing off official development loans to a number of the world's poorest nations, U.K. government sources said today.

The move is apparently a response to a reduction in demands on the part of developing nations and follows unilateral decisions by Sweden, Canada, Holland and Switzerland to write off their loans to very poor nations.

Gamaliel Corea, secretary-general of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), said last month that non-oil producing developing countries could have about \$20 billion a year in debt service payments if advanced creditor nations would waive their claims on 29 of the world's poorest countries by turning debts into grants and by increasing the so-called grant element in loans to 16 other nations seriously affected by debt-servicing burdens.

Britain is understood to be considering action on loans totaling about \$1 billion involving annual payments of about \$55 million. These involve only official development loans on concessional terms and do not involve official export credits or commercial loans of any description.

Britain does not plan to take unilateral action, the government sources said, and any write-offs would be part of a multilateral program involving probably all EEC nations, the United States and Japan.

In Bonn, a government spokesman denied that West Germany has entertained any plans to take part in a write-off of Third World debts.

"There has been no discussion whatsoever of a general write-off of debts," he said. The government is willing to do something for Third World nations' debt problems, but only on a merit or "case by case" basis, he said.

In Brussels, EEC spokesmen declined official comment but privately said they were perplexed by the reports, especially by references implying that the EEC as a whole would be involved in such an arrangement.

Debt rescheduling was a major issue at UNCTAD's last general session, held in May, 1976. The poor nations asked that about \$3.5 billion in official loans to 29 of the world's poorest nations, mostly in Africa, be converted into grants and that 15 additional nations with per-capita annual incomes of less than \$400 be granted a five-year moratorium on repayments of principal and interest of official development loans. They also sought to have a large volume of short-term commercial loans refinanced over periods of 15 to 25 years and additional 15 to 25 years international institutions, such as the World Bank, to cover debt-service payments to the same institutions—in effect, a deferral of repayments.

These demands were rejected as too far-reaching by developed nations.

However, at a December meeting of UNCTAD officials preparing for an upcoming ministerial conference in Geneva on March 6, representatives of developing countries moderated their demands. They called for "immediate and generalized debt relief only in case of the least developed, most seriously affected, land-locked and island developing countries."

This change reflected not only opposition from advanced nations to a more sweeping scheme, but also opposition from some of the more prosperous developing countries, such as South Korea, which feared moves to ward general debt relief would jeopardize their credit ratings and ability to raise funds from commercial banks.

HARRY WINSTON
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD
EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION
February 11 to March 5, 1978.
BADRUPT'S PALACE SAINT-MORITZ

WORLDINVEST INCOME FUND
DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT
The Trustees of Worldinvest Income Fund are pleased to announce a \$4.25 per share distribution to shareholders in respect of the half-year period from June 30th, 1977, to December 28th, 1977.
Coupon No. 2 may be presented on or after February 28th, 1978, to any of the following paying agents:
Bank of America NT&SA, St. George's Building, Ice House Street, Hong Kong.
Wobaco Trust Limited, 59 Shirley Street, Nassau, Bahamas.
Bank of America International S.A., 31 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.
Wobaco Trust (Jersey) Limited, Union House, Union Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.
Payment will be made subject to any applicable fiscal or other regulations within fourteen days of such presentation.
WOBACO TRUST (JERSEY) LIMITED.

New Issue
This announcement appears as a matter of record only.
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GROUPEMENT DE L'INDUSTRIE SIDERURGIQUE
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BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
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BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK

SOCIETE GENERALE
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
DRESDNER BANK
Aktiengesellschaft

Stock										Change										Stock										Change									
Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close									
12 Month - Stock										12 Month - Stock										12 Month - Stock										12 Month - Stock									
Div in \$										Div in \$										Div in \$										Div in \$									

- 12 Month - Stock										5%ile		p.m. Prev.		Chrg		- 12 Month - Stock										5%ile		p.m. Prev.		Chrg	
High	Low	Yld.	P/E 100s	High	Low	Yld.	P/E 100s	High	Low	Yld.	P/E 100s	High	Low	Yld.	P/E 100s	High	Low	Yld.	P/E 100s	High	Low	Yld.	P/E 100s	High	Low	Yld.	P/E 100s	High	Low	Yld.	P/E 100s
34	24	Relg of 2.60	10	4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25	
35	24	Relg of 2.60	10	4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25	
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83	24	Relg of 2.60	10	4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25	
84	24	Relg of 2.60	10	4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25	
85	24	Relg of 2.60	10	4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25	
86	24	Relg of 2.60	10	4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25	
87	24	Relg of 2.60	10	4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25	
88	24	Relg of 2.60	10	4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25	
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90	24	Relg of 2.60	10	4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25	
91	24	Relg of 2.60	10	4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25		4	25	25	
92	24	Relg of 2.60	10	4	25	25		4	25	25		4</																			

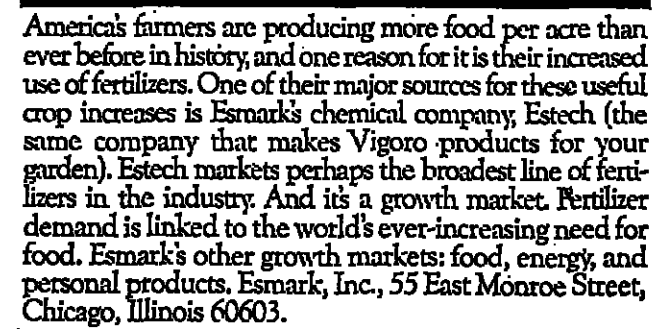
February 27, 1973

	£	DM	FF	Lfr.	Gldfr.	Swiss	Dan.Kr.
Amerasia	2,170	2,520	17,100	45.44	25.17	6,910	12,950
Barbados	1,800	2,100	14,400	36.00	14.60	6,000	10,750
Frankfurt	2,010	2,410	16,250	42.50	24.00	6,447	10,820
London	2,000	2,400	16,000	42.00	23.60	6,178	10,570
Milano	1,545	1,851.30	11,700	37.47	—	5,078	8,250
Paris	4,750	5,690	38,540*	—	6.8300	22,210	35,120
Stockholm	1,100	1,320	8,800	22.00	—	15,120	26,000

The following are dollar values as given in London: Danish kronor, 6.8130; Ecuador, 4.115; Israeli, 2.1535; Portugal, 80.65; Schilling, 14.705; Swiss, 4.8310; Turkey, 290.40; New Zealand, 3.4505; Pzn. mark, 4.1850; Belgian financial franc, 31.85; Hong Kong dollar, 2.0000; Singapore dollar, 2.0000; U.S. dollar, 1.0000.

(*) Commercial/ franc, (x) Units of 100, (y) Units of 1,000, (z) Units of 10,000.

(a) Amounts needed to buy one unit.



(a Subsidiary of Mellon National Corporation)

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

December 31, 1977

December 31, 1971

Directors

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*Chairman of the Executive Committee,
Allegheny Ludlum Industries, Inc.*

JOHN M. ARTHUR
Chairman, Duquesne Light Company

ROBINSON F. BARKER
Chairman, PPG Industries, Inc.

ROBERT J. BUCKLEY
*Chairman and President,
Allegheny Ludlum Industries, Inc.*

DONALD C. BURNHAM
*Director-Officer,
Westinghouse Electric Corporation*

FLETCHER L. BYROM
Chairman, Koppers Company, Inc.

SAMUEL B. GASEY, JR.
*President and Chief Executive Officer,
Pittman Incorporated*

JOHN CORCORAN
Former Chairman, Consolidation Coal Company

W. H. KROME GEORGE
Chairman, Aluminum Company of America

JOHN D. HARPER
*Chairman of the Executive Committee,
Aluminum Company of America*

Closing Prices Feb. 24, 1978[illegible]

(Prices in yen)

[illegible]

THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO., LTD.
Paris

NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
Amsterdam; London

NOMURA EUROPE GmbH
Frankfurt

NOMURA TRAFITEX S.A.
Genova

... of ...

Bank Limited

Final Notes 1984

visions of the above Notes
Principal Paying Agent has

Interest applicable to the

... 1978 through August 24
... ninth percent (8.1%) pe

payable on Coupon No. 3 for
and is Forty and Fifty Four

st Payment Date is August

ING TRUST COMPANY

Principal Paying Agent

To the Holders of

Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited

Floating Rate Capital Notes 1984

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Irving Trust Company, as Principal Paying Agent has been notified that the Rate of Interest applicable to the Interest Period February 24, 1978 through August 24, 1978 is eight and one sixteenth percent ($8\frac{1}{16}\%$) per annum. The Dollar Amount payable on Coupon No. 3 for each \$1,000 face amount Bond is Forty and Fifty Four Cents (\$40.54) and the Interest Payment Date is August 24, 1978.

IRVING TRUST COMPANY
Principal Paying Agent

February 28, 1978

[illegible]
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{2^n} \quad \text{for } n \geq 1.$$

Journal of Management Education 36(7) 809-824

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Tennis Record Of Six Straight For Navratilova

Basketball Hall of Fame Adds 4 Players and Referee

Only the Third

Yucataola is only the third official of the modern era to be elected, joining Pat Kennedy and Dave Tobey.

Trizum was an all-America selection at Villanova, where he led the nation's college players in scoring with a 26-point average his senior year, 1949-50. He also played 10 years with the Philadelphia Warriors, during which he accumulated 16,263 points and a 22.8-point average. He led the NBA in scoring twice and played in 10 all-star

in Kentucky.

Hagan, twice an all-America selection at the University of Kentucky, where he is now the director of athletics, was the first of the high-scoring "small" forwards at 6-4 with the St. Louis Hawks for 10 seasons. He scored 14,908 points, played in five all-star games and helped the Hawks to six Western Division crowns and the NBA championship in 1958. He was also a member of one of pro basketball's strongest front lines, with Bob Pettit and Clyde Lovellette.

Congress Opens Investigation of the NCAA

Target Determinations

The hearings will continue tomorrow and are expected to last through the spring. There will be one or two public sessions every

Program Accused
The most celebrated recent case of NCAA penalty action has

The subcommittee probe of the NCAA appears to be the most extensive search into the operations of the association since it was founded in 1906.

Philadelphia 6, Washington 1 (Dupont, Barber 2, Leach, Saleski, Dean; Riley).

Montreal 2, NY Islanders 1 (Lafleur, Robinson; Gilmes).

St. Louis 3, Detroit 1 (Fairbairn, Sutter, Currie; Polonski).

Seidler, America's most prominent women's shot-putter for the

Shero introduced systems in which the movements of all five players were interrelated. He persuaded most of his players to move into the Philadelphia area year round and he changed practices from simple skating workouts to sessions that were complicated and fun. "Athletes don't like to think," he said. "You use distractions and surprise to hold their interest." Finally, he paid their players' expenses. "A lot of people like to keep calm and unruffled on the ice surface, but paddle like the devil underneath."

Paddling like the devil, the Flyers won the Stanley Cup in 1974 and 1975. This was unusual

Why? The coaching trade proceeds from a reverence for things past. Look in our files. See how we did it last year, and the year before. Carried far enough, this leads to systems devised hastily during the autumn of 1906, when the ultimate in physical training

HONG KONG, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—The breakaway World Badminton Federation has been officially formed here by 19 Asian and African countries. The decision formalizes the split with the established ruling body of the sport, the International Badminton Federation.

During a playoff game in Boston, fans shouted at him and his prime battler of that time, Dave Schultz. "It wasn't a situation where I wanted to use Schultz," Shero said, "but the fans kept yelling. I was chicken. Schultz was chicken. Chicken. Chicken."

that, but I never really knew anything about the event, and I never learned how to enjoy it until recently."

Seidler, a pleasant, thoughtful individual with an engaging sense of humor, said she was "always something of an oddity" in the United States as a woman shot-

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